THE JOURNAL:
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PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.
VOL. 4---NO. 4.
GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1847.
TERMS: $2 50 in advance.
WHOLE NO. 160.

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OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1 2 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

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SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL - Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound, Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44 12m

Mrs. C. M. Price,
DRESS MAKER,
4th Street, first door North of the Old Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

ROUGH AND READY HATS, at MYERS & BARNUM'S.

LATEST NEWS
From the Seat of War!
WE have now those comfortable Gum elastic Cloaks, Coats and Pants; those who are exposed to the Rain would do well to call son, as they sell very fast.
S. & D. TELLER.
Oct. 1, 1847—[3-tf

NEW STORE.
I TAKE this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that I have opened a store on Front street, in the London Building, 3d door from the corner of Market and Front streets where I shall keep a good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which I offer for sale at the very lowest prices.
I would especially invite my country friends to give me a call, and renew th ir old patronage to me.
J. LYON.
Oct. 1st, 1847.—[3tf

Received this day p r schr. E. S. Powell.
50 BARRELS choice brand Canal Flour, 10 half " " " " "
For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.
October 1, 1847.

Copartnership Notice.
THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of
S. & D. TELLER.
All those in debt to D. Teller will please call and settle, either by cash or note, and those who have any claims, will hand in their bills for payment as soon as possible.
S. & D. TELLER.

A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER.
We have now on hand a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.
Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and judge for yourselves.
S. & D. TELLER.
Oct. 1, 1847—[3-tf

Free Trade vs. Protection.—The sugar planters in Jamaica complain loudly of the operation of the Free Trade principle upon their peculiar interests, asserting that it has diminished the price of sugar full 50 percent. They predict ruin as the result of this state of things, and have adopted measures intended to induce Parliament to give them the benefit of protection. We opine, however, that the British Parliament will scarcely depart from a great and cherished principle to specially advance the personal interests of these isolated and exclusive gentry.—[*Balt. Sun.*

Death by Tight Lacing.—A young lady was found dead in her bed, at Mons, near Caen, the other day—her death was occasioned by sleeping in tight stays to preserve her shape.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 26th ult.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Another Battle and another Victory—The Armistice terminated—Battle of the Mill del Rey—Reported Repulse of our Army with a Heavy Loss—Rumors of the Deaths of Gens. Smith, Worth, and Pillow—Battle of Chapultepec—Great American Victory—Our Troops take possession of the Capital—Gens. Bravo and Leon Killed, and Santa Anna Wounded.

The steamship James L. Day, Capt O'Gray, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the evening of the 21st instant, bringing intelligence of the greatest importance. Immediately on the receipt of our papers and despatches we issued an extra containing the news—brief, but sufficient to satisfy public curiosity, and allay the anxiety for the fate of the army, caused by the length of time which had transpired without news, and the probability that hostilities had been resumed.

As we anticipated in our paper of yesterday, the negotiations resulted in nothing. The last letter from Mr. Kendall is dated the 5th instant, and our file of the Diario del Gobierno does not come down later than the 4th, but the Arco Iris of Vera Cruz, has a letter from the city of Mexico dated the 10th inst., together with extracts from the Diario Del Gobierno and the Boletin of Atlisto, to the 12th, which, together with the letter we publish, the manner in which the armistice was terminated, will be learned from the extracts we copy. A perusal of Mr. Kendall's letters, however, will at once show that a feeling of hostility was growing with the people of the capital as early even as the 30th of last month, and the Congress of the State of Mexico in session at Toluca had declared against peace. Notwithstanding the repeated belligerent demonstrations by the enemy, and a positive violation of the armistice in our wagons not being permitted by the mob to enter the city for provisions, negotiations were still pending to as late a date as the 6th. The Arco Iris received letters from Mexico under date of the 9th, stating that on the 7th the Mexican commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmisible, in consequence of which Gen. Santa Anna convoked a council of generals, who decided that notice should be given immediately to Gen. Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the commencement of hostilities.

On the 6th Gen. Scott addressed from Tacubaya the following note to Santa Anna:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES, September 6, 1847.

To his Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico:

The 7th and 12th articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 24th ult. stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the city of Mexico.—There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have now good reason for believing that within the last twenty-four hours, if not before, the 3d article of the same convention was also violated by the same parties. These direct breaches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice. However, I will give the necessary time for an explanation, satisfaction, or reparation. If these are not given I hereby formally notify you that, if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points before 12 o'clock tomorrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this Santa Anna made the following reply:

Headquarters, Army of Mexican Republic, Mexico, Sept. 6, 1847.

To his Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. S.

SIR—By the note of your Excellency under this date I learn, with surprise, that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles 7, 12 and 3 of the armistice which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American Agents, who, without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much trouble to repress. Last night and the night before, the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were only detained because Mr. Hargous, the agent, desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals, not to the agents of the army of the United States, and were intended purposely to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, and to confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct your Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with the mud walls of the house of Garry, in this city, and did not remonstrate, because the peace of two great Republics could not be made to depend upon things grave in themselves, but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest. [There is some obscurity in this sentence, which, it is probable, is owing to typographical errors.—*Eds Pic.*]

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God; to the plunder of the sacred vases, and to the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been affected by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural. But I shall desist offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your Excellency, is that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen considerably the territory of the Republic, and not only the territory of the Republic, but that dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons. But, if by misfortune, you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation, but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be, your Excellencys' humble servant,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA

On the 7th, Gen. Herrera, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite the people to arm themselves and prepare to resist the American army.

Following up events—as closely as the somewhat disconnected accounts will permit—in the order in which they occurred, we find that on the 8th, General Scott attacked the Mill del Rey, or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the Diario del Gobierno and the Boletin, published at Atlisco, our army was repulsed after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 in killed, and from 600 to 700 in wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya. We give below a translation of the Boletin's description of the engagement; premising, that the reader will bear in mind it is Mexican, and is, in all probability, a great exaggeration, if not an entire misrepresentation. It is from an extra of the Boletin, issued on the 9th instant:

At half-past 5 this morning [the 8th] the fire commenced on the two flanks of Chapultepec. The left was resting on the mill of El Rey, close to the forest of Chapultepec. This point was commanded by Gen Leon, and under his order were the battalion of Mina, whose Colonel was the patriotic and valiant Balderas, and the battalions Union and La Patria, Oaxaca, in one of which were included the companies of Puebla, also a body from Queretaro and some other—all composing the National Guard. The right flank rested on the house of Mata, at the distance of a quarter of a league from Chapultepec, and occupied by 1500 of the regular army, commanded by Gen Perez. The enemy in two columns, with his usual daring, attacked these points—first with artillery, and at a quarter to 6 with a rapid fire of musketry. Gen. Perez sustained the fire very well for about half an hour, when, for causes at present unknown, he retired with his forces, although he had not lost ten men. The retreat must have been fatal for Mexico, if, fortunately, Gen. Leon and his brigade had not shown prodigies of valor.—Twice he repulsed the column that attacked him, and in the second he sallied from his position to recover the artillery Gen. Perez had lost; but then he received a mortal wound, and a few moments afterwards the valiant Balderas was also wounded, and died on the field. The enemy with additional forces again charged and took possession of the mill. Twice he was dislodged, but on his retaking it the third time it was found impossible to bring our troops to the charge.

In spite of these two advantages which they had gained in their endeavors to attack Chapultepec, they could not effect a farther advance, which may be owing to their being intimidated by the resistance of our forces and the considerable loss they had suffered. The result was that at 9 o'clock in the morning the fire of small arms had nearly ceased, and they were seen employed in collecting their killed and wounded. At 11 o'clock the enemy commenced a rettrogade movement, and by 2 in the afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, abandoning the two points he had occupied and blowing up the house of Mata, although some say it was set on fire by a bomb fired from Chapultepec. It is believed that Gens. Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8000 men It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side. Ours does not amount to 100 killed and 250 wounded. There are few missing—nearly all not killed or wounded retiring to Chapultepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead, and 600 or 700 wounded.—We have to lament the loss of General Leon, since dead; that of Col. Balderas, of the valiant Cols. Huerta and of the determined Capt. Mateos, of Puebla, who conducted himself like a hero, telling his soldiers, on the point of death, that they must never forget they were Pueblanos, and to fight valiantly to the death We will take care that he shall be buried in the Pantheon, and that his unfortunate widow shall receive a pension.

If the cavalry had taken the position assigned to them at 4 o'clock in the morning, by order of Gen. Santa Anna, and if, above all, they had made the charge which was ordered at the moment that the enemy attacked the mill of El Rey, instead of flying precipitately, the action would have terminated early and the triumph would have been complete. But they did not take the position to which they were ordered, much less make the charge as commanded. Gen. Alvarez being obliged to state officially through his adjutant that he did not make the charge, because his subordinate officers refused on account of the ground being too uneven and broken for cavalry, as if it were not the same for the cavalry of the enemy.

It is believed that the enemy will renew the attack to-morrow by another route—either by that of La Piedad, or by that of San Antonio. May God protect our cause on this occasion.

One of the enemy's guerrillas, who came with Scott, was made a prisoner and shot on the spot.

From the Diario del Gobierno.

At half-past 4 o'clock this morning, the Americans attacked the position of the mill of El Rey, close to the fortress of Chapultepec. His numerous and brave columns were, however, repulsed three times by our valiant soldiers, who this day gave brilliant proofs of their patriotism and bravery. More than a thousand of the enemy remained on the field of battle, and on our side the loss has been less than one-half the number, having to lament the death of the gallant Col. Don Lucas Balderas, and Gen. Don Antonio de Leon being wounded, together with several other distinguished chiefs and officers.

The "traitor," Santa Anna, commanded in person the column which forced the Americans to retreat, taking with them, without doubt, the conviction that it is only through rivers of blood that they can penetrate the city of Mexico, and that at all events they will there find their sepulchre.

We translate the subjoined letter from Jalapa to the Arco Iris, without vouching for its correctness:

When Gen. Perez abandoned the Mill del Rey, a bomb discharged from Chapultepec fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 300 Americans are said to have been blown up, (*volaron*) including Gen. Worth, who, according to the account, had not been seen or heard of the next day at Tacubaya

The next accounts we have from the capital come in a letter to the Arco Iris, dated the 10th inst. We subjoin a translation of it.

MEXICO, Sept. 10, 1847.

My Esteemed Friend—The whole day has passed without an attack. At 2 in the afternoon an alarm was created by the appearance of two columns and two guerilla parties, which were seen on the causeway of Piedad A few shots were exchanged and the enemy withdrew. According to all appearances we shall be attacked to morrow at three points, as the enemy, during the night, has been reconnoitering the country by means of camp lanterns (*farol de campna.*) The Government has taken $300,000 which were being sent by a commercial house to the camp of the enemy

Gen. Smith has expired, and by the enclosed slip you will see that the Americans mutilated and cruelly assassinated the unfortunate Irish who were taken at the battle of Churubosco.

Sept. 11.—It is 7 o'clock in the morning and thus far nothing new has transpired.

In addition, we find the subjoined extract from the Boletin de Atlisco, containing intelligence from the capital under date of the 11th and 12th inst., which give a continued narrative of the operations of the two armies:

MEXICO, Sept. 11, 1847.

My Esteemed Friend—Under cover of what I sent you last night I stated nothing new, at which we were surprised, as it did not rain, and we expected to be attacked. Thus we passed the morning until 3 o'clock in the evening, when the alarm-bell was rung and it was ascertained that there was firing of artillery at Chapultepec and San Antonio Abad.—In the first point it was caused by the approach of a force of the enemy's cavalry, which took position on the hills of Tacubaya; moving from that village towards Morales, and there a skirmish with a party of our cavalry took place, in which a captain and several of our soldiers were killed and some twenty of the enemy wounded with the lance.

In San Antonio Abad, the fire upon the battery of the enemy, which is in a little hermitage half in ruins and situated at the end of the Causeway del Nino Perdido or La Piedad, which leads to San Angel, the enemy fired from six to eight bombs, of which but one fell without exploding. The others we saw burst in the air. We then gave them several shots, well directed, one of which fell within the very hermitage raising a great dust, in consequence of which the enemy did not fire more than three or four shots up to 6 o clock. A strong norther, which was blowing, prevented us from hearing them, and we only saw the smoke.

It is said that to-morrow they will open with forty pieces on the batteries of "garitas" [At the moment we cannot hit upon an English word which will convey the meaning of this. Garitas are the places in the immediate vicinity of cities, at which the revenue is collected. *Eds.*] or perhaps bombard the cities from these points situated in the neighborhood of the small village of Piedad, which I have no doubt they will do after taking any one of the garitas, particularly the one of San Antonio Abad, which is the most advanced, being in a straight line with Palacio, which is nearly on a parallel with the batteries of the enemy and takes them in flank.

It appears that the enemy is convinced of the impossibility of reducing the capital by any other means, because there is no doubt that he has lost 900 to 1000 men, who were placed *hors de combat* by the action of the 8th and among them 37 officers and 3 colonels killed and 1 colonel wounded. It appears that the death of Gen. Pillow is uncertain.

In compensation for this loss, or whatever you like, they hung yesterday at San Angel all the prisoners of the Legion of St. Patrick they took at Churubusco, when all the world thought they would have been spared capital punishment. They have expelled from their houses all the inhabitants of the village of Mixcoac, in order to establish there their hospitals and headquarters.

Last night a parcel of men started to work at the fortification at the call of the justices of the peace, animated by the most lively feelings. Besides the Penon and Chapultepec, where from the natural advantages there were strong defences, and where there are first, second and third lines of defence, all the "garitas" are strongly fortified, having besides, between La Piedad and San Antonio Abad, three batteries and one trench which traverses diagonally the grazing grounds and unites the two "garitas."

Sept. 12—At 5 o'clock in the morning the bells awoke us by the announcement of an alarm. The batteries of San Antonio Abad, and the corresponding battery of the enemy opened a fire upon each other. We have seen discharged by the enemy a multitude of bombs, the greater number of which burst in the air and long before they reached our trenches.—At the same hour a firing commenced at Chapultepec, on the right side of which and in the mountains, whence came the attack, at a short distance from the enemy are stationed our forces of cavalry and infantry, who are watching the enemy.

We opened, at half after 6, from the battery of the "garita" of Belen, or it may be from that starting from the end of the Paseo Nuevo, which is situated in the angle formed by the causeway leading to the villages of La Piedad and Tacubaya. But where the enemy directed all his efforts appears to be the "garita" of San Antonio Abad. The servant is at the door; I must close—the alarm bell still continues to ring.

This brings us to the 12th, but at what hour of the day the letter was closed we are not informed. Of the eventful *denoument* we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms have achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our army is "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas." The only reliable account we have of the last struggle before the capital, is in a letter addressed to Mr. Dimond, our Collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba, which will be found below. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, vouches for its accuracy, and we have reason to believe it is from the same source as was the letter giving the first and correct account of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco.

ORIZABA, Sept. 19, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here this evening from Mexico, which brings the intelligence that Gen. Scott was in the city of Mexico; that on the 13th the American troops took Chapultepec and the citadel, and went into the city that night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm and had retired with the remainder of his troops, which had suffered much, to Guadalupe. Your friend, &c.,

To F. M. Dimond, Esq., Collector, Vera Cruz.

A letter from a respectable source confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees with it in stating that the city was carried by assault on the 14th. The Sun of Anahuac has it that on the 13th the heights and works of Chapultepec was carried; that on the 14th and 15th the city was bombarded, and that a part of our army entered it on the morning of the 16th, the balance remaining at Chapultepec. As we have already stated, however, we place no reliance on any of these reports except that of the correspondent of Mr. Dimond.

As to our loss before the army entered the city, we have nothing authentic. We fear this new victory has not been achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 8th, and were continued with more or less activity until our army took possession of the city. A passenger by the James L Day, informs us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz that we lost 1700 men in killed and wounded, but he could trace it to no authentic source. Another passenger estimates Gen. Scott's loss at from one-fourth to one-third of his army, in killed and wounded, but upon what data he bases this opinion we cannot learn, and are inclined to think it is purely conjecture.

We come now to what our readers have looked for with great anxiety—the basis upon which Mr. Trist and the Mexicans proposed to negotiate. It will be seen that from the commencement there was no real intention on the part of the Mexicans to conclude a peace. In fact it is not saying too much to assert that their propositions were farcical in the extreme, and originated in fraud and deception, the only motive which evidently actuated them being a desire to obtain time to strengthen themselves for a renewed conflict.

For want of time and space, we only give an outline of the propositions of each party. The first proposition we come to is that of Mr. Trist:

ART. 1. There will be a firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, without any exception whatsoever. All hostilities by sea or land shall cease immediately and definitively as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged by both parties.

ART. 2. All prisoners of war made by both parties, both on sea and on land, shall be liberated as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. Besides it is agreed that if any of the Mexican citizens should be prisoners of the Camanches, or of any tribe of Indians within the limits of the U. States the government of the United States will endeavor to obtain their return to their homes, according to the treaties existing with those Indians.

ART. 3. As soon as the present treaty shall have been duly ratified by the United States of Mexico, orders will be issued without delay to the commanders of both parties, both on sea and and, that hostilities are suspended, and that such suspension shall be strictly observed. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all the ports, territories, towns and possessions of every kind, which may have been captured by the United States from the United States of Mexico during the war, except those comprised within the limits of the United States, as defined by article No. 4 of this treaty, will be given up without delay and without occasioning any damage, or without any exportation of artillery, or public property captured originally in said ports or towns or which may be therein at the ratification of this treaty.

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics, will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues of land fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upwards by the middle of said river to a point where it touches the meridian line of New Mexico; thence towards the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New Mexico, at the angle southwest of the same; thence towards the north to the longitude of the northern line of New Mexico, until it is intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila, or if it should not be intersectedby any arm of that river, thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direct line to the same and descending by said arm and by the said river Gila, until its discharge into the river Colorado, and from thence downwards by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific ocean.

ART. 5. In consideration of the extension of territory, as defined by the preceding article, and by the stipulations which will appear in article No. 8, the United States abandon, forever, all claims against the United States of Mexico, on account of the expenses of the war; and besides this agree to pay to the U. States of Mexico, $——. [The sum is not specified.]

ART. 6. In consideration of article No. 4, the United States agree to guarantee and pay to the claimants all the obligations which are now due, and which may fall due according to the convention concluded between the two Republics in the city of Mexico on the 30th January, 1843, and to provide for the payment of the decisions given in favor of the claimants, given under a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, under date of the 11th April, 1839. And the United States also agree to assume the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States, not previously decided against the Government of the United States of Mexico, up to a sum which shall not exceed three millions of dollars, and which shall have originated previous to the 13th May, 1846, and which also shall have been acknowledged as just debts by a tribunal of commissioners appointed by the Government of the U. States, whose decisions shall be definitive and binding, provided that on deciding on said demands the said tribunal shall be governed by articles Nos. 1 and 5 of the convention, not ratified, but concluded in the city of Mexico, on the 20th of November, 1843; and in no case shall a decision be given in favor of any claim, unless it is regulated by these principles and rules; and the United States by this, and forever after, exonerate the United States of Mexico from all responsibility to these claimants, whether rejected or admitted by said commissioners.

ART. 7. Merely states that in case of any difficulty in the settlement of the claims, the archives of the Government are to be at the service of the commission to ascertain the validity of the claims.

ART. 8. The United States shall have in perpetuity free of any tax or claim whatsoever, for the produce of their own country or the produce introduced under their flag, the transportation of goods through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, for or from the Pacific, by any means of conveyance now in in existence, or to be established hereafter, by canals or rail roads.

ART. 9. All the goods introduced during the occupation of the country by the United States shall be free from either importation or internal duties, and free from confiscation.

ART. 10. The article of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexico on the 5th April, 1831, between the two powers, shall be renewed for the period of eight years after the ratification of this treaty; each party having the right after the expiration of that period to terminate the same by a notice of one year.

ART. 11. This treaty will be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, with the approbation and consent of the Senate, and by the consent of the United States of Mexico with the full approbation of the General Congress; and the ratifications will be exchanged in the city of Washington within the period of —— months from the date on which it may be signed or as soon as possible.

Leaving aside for the present the first instructions of Santa Anna to the Mexican commissioners, we proceed to give an outline of the *ultimatum* offered by them under his renewed instruction, which differs slightly from the original proposition:

ART. 1. Is merely an expression of a desire that there may be a firm and lasting peace between the two Republics.

ART. 2. Stipulates that all prisoners taken by land or sea shall be given up after the treaty is signed, and that any Mexicans who may be prisoners of the savage tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, shall be given up by the Government of the United States and returned to their homes.

ART. 3. All the forts, towns or territory and artillery taken by the forces of the United States shall be returned to Mexico.

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front, from the Southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in a straight line, through said bay to the mouth of the Rio de las Neuces, to follow thence the course of that river to its source; from the source of the River Neuces a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New Mexico, in the east southeast part. It will thence follow the actual frontier of New Mexico, by the east, north and west of New Mexico until it meets latitude 37, which will serve as the boundary of the two Republics; from the point at which it touches the frontier of New Mexico to the Pacific. The Government of Mexico agrees not to found any new establishmdnt or colonies in the space of land which lies between the Rio Grande and the Neuces.

ART. 5. In consideration of this extension of the territorial limits of the United States, the Government of the said States agree to pay to the Government of the United States of Mexico, $——, at the city of Mexico, on the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

ART. 6 and 7. By these articles the United States agree to release the Mexican Government from all claims of the Government or citizens of the United States.

ART. 8. Provides for the settlement of claims in the same manner as is provided in the proposition of Mr. Trist.

ART. 9 Stipulates that the Catholic religion and the property belonging to that persuasion shall be respected in the territory ceded to the United States.

ART. 10. Citizens of Mexico who may happen to be in the United States to have the privilege of returning to Mexico, without any tax being exacted from them.

ART. 11. All grants of land made by the Mexican Government previous to this cession of territory are to be respected by the Government of the United States.

ART. 12. The Republic of the United States binds itself, solemnly, not to admit henceforward the annexation of any district or territory comprised within the limit assigned by the present treaty to the Mexican Republic. This solemn compromise is one of the conditions under which Mexico makes a cession of territory to the Republic of North America.

ART. 13. All goods now in the ports occupied by the American troops will pay the duties established by the Republic unless they have been pre-paid; otherwise they will be confiscated.

ART. 14. The government of the U. States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for the damage the American troops have done them.

ART 15. Merely relates to the ratification of the treaty.

MR. KENDALL'S LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

TACUBAYA, August 30, 1847.

Since I wrote you yesterday, we have a thousand conflicting rumors from the city.—Santa Anna certainly has some 15,000 troops under arms, but is as much in favor of peace as ever. He has opponents in every party and every quarter, many of them, too, warmly in favor of peace They perhaps may overcome their scruples to the man for the sake of the measure, but of this we shall know more anon.

The Congress of the State of Mexico, in session at Toluca, has come out against peace measures, and the Governor, Olagubel, has also issued a manifesto on the same side.

The peace commissioners, after being in session two or three days, have adjourned until the 1st September, Wednesday next. Of their proceedings no one knows anything, but it is rumored that both General Scott and Mr. Trist express hopes that a treaty of peace will be signed.

Valencia is at Toluca, endeavoring to write himself out of the scrape his great lack of fighting propensities got him into at Contreras. Santa Anna, meanwhile, loads all the blame upon Valencia—his insubordination, he says, lost everything. With this I send you one of the intercepted letters, captured on the 22nd inst. by our dragoons It is rich, and probably as true as it is rich. "Maria" speaks her mind freely, and if the valiant *Polkas* can find anything complimentary in what she says it is more than I can. I have the promise, in company with another correspondent, of being allowed to copy all the best of the letters.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

[*Copy.*]

MEXICO, August 21, 1847.

My Much Loved Uncle—Considering that you would be uneasy on our account under present circumstances, I write to relieve your mind. Everything is lost, and, I believe, there is no hope for us. I say before yesterday Valencia had a fight with the enemy, near Contreras, and it was supposed he was victorious; but the next morning he lost every thing.—Yesterday some National Guards that were at San Antonio had a small fight, and the battalions of Hidalgo and Victoria, [*Polka troops—Gentlemen soldiers,*] ran like cowards—as also did the cavalry of the 11th—and the 3d light infantry. This is a strange fatality, and it seems our troops are good for nothing but to boast. I only heard them cry, there comes the Yankees, overcome with terror—and running a whole league without stopping, from which fact I have no hope that resistance can be made at the gates, as is intended; you will see what will happen if a defence is attempted. They will all run and their history will end. Ruperto saved himself, as he had the luck to run away in company with the "Victorias," and he is *now safe with his dear aunt, and quite tranquil.* It appears quite impossible that 12,000 men under the command of Scott should have put to flight and entirely cowed 32,000 of our men. It confounds reason—the fact is opposed to reason and almost incredible; yet, strange to say, it is true. This misfortune has no remedy, and the affair must soon end, and we can do nothing. Do not believe the thousand lies our troops may tell you, and of which they boast. You know that here (in Mexico) a thousand lies are told from our next door neighbors—therefore how much more exaggerated they will be when travelling to you. Do not be afflicted, but hold all you hear at quarantine. Recommend yourself to God and trust in him and he will take care of us. MARIA.

P. S.—*My Dear Uncle*—I refer you to my sister's letter for the news. I can add nothing to it but that we, the Mexicans, are * * *

[This postscript, although not signed, was probably written by the brave and chivalrous Ruperto, who left tranquility and his dear aunt for a moment in order to prove to his uncle that he was really quite safe.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 24, 1847.

Peace stock rises and falls oftener and more suddenly here than any of the New York fancy stocks. One hour it is just as certain that a treaty will be signed as that the sun will rise to-morrow, and the next there is no more chance of an amicable adjustment than when Gen. Taylor first crossed the Rio Grande. The opinion still holds good at headquarters, where they should certainly know best, that it will be brought about. The commissioners meet again to-day, and it is said that the deliberations have been brought to a point, when something decisive must turn up.

I am one of those who, without censuring Gen. Scott for not entering the capital at once, believe it would certainly have been more satisfactory to the country, if not the wiser policy. He doubtless has instructions in his pocket from his government, and has obeyed them; and if any disadvantage should now grow out of his not pursuing a panic stricken enemy to their utter discomfiture, the fault must not lie at his door. It has always seemed to me that the authorities at Washington wish all their generals to fight their battles with their gloves on, after the manner of pugilists who do not wish to hurt each other—they are fearful of threshing the enemy too soundly, least the smarting of defeat might render them deaf to fresh propositions of peace, which are always sure to be at hand. Magnanimity is entirely lost upon this people, conciliation has heretofore been scoffed at or taken advantage of to our hurt. The present soothing system, thanks to Santa Anna's desire for peace, may effect something; but if a peace is signed it will not be with the majory of the nation, and the largest States, it is more than probable, will pronounce against the President at once. This, however, will make no difference with us—Mr. Bankhead's endorsement that Santa Anna is the Government of Mexico will be all sufficient for Gen. Scott.

For two or three days no provisions have been brought out of the city, and this morning, three hundred pack mules, ordered in for supplies, were sent back from the garita unloaded. Two nights since, a large store-house belonging to Mr Hargons and containing provisions, was broken into and robbed in the face of the authorities. At three 3 o'clock in the morning, just as our pack animals were approaching the building to be loaded, some eight or ten of the robbers were arrested, Santa Anna has apologised for the outrage, I am told, and I suppose has promised to refund everything stolen—and so the matter will be dropped The fact that our wagons are not allowed to enter the city cannot be construed into anything but an infringement of the armistice; yet as Santa Anna says he is fearful of a mob, and Gen. Scott has been instructed to tax his patience and long-suffering to the last, I suppose it will be overlooked.

Last night three Americans, one of them Mr. Peoples of the American Star, were confined all night in the guard house of the National Palace. They were told they were only placed there for protection, that they were not prisoners; but as a sentinel was put over them, and they were counted every fifteen minutes, they certainly did not enjoy the largest liberty. At 11 o'clock this morning they were set free, after again being told that they had not been prisoners. They say that every thing in the city indicate a most warlike feeling—that from the general tone of conversation the inhabitants have no desire for peace. Except in the matter of cannon, Santa Anna is still strong and growing stronger, say the Mexicans, while we are constantly becoming weaker; and some of them openly say, moreover, that they are only humbugging us with false hopes of peace, with the int

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Wilmington Journal."

TO F. I. F., ESQ.,

The following extract from a manuscript of Vivian Vavel is respectfully inscribed.

Love is a smoke raised with the fume of sighs,
Being purged, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes,
Being vexed, a sea nourished with lovers tears;
What is it else a madness most discreet,
A choking gall and a preserving sweet.

[SHAKSPEARE.

"It was on a soft sunny morning in the genial month of May," that as we strolled leisurely down the main road on our way to the little village of Cordova, my guide touched me upon the arm, and at the same time pointed to an old cite near by, which seemed to be the mouldering relics of an old town. I knew his meaning, and as I was always fond of witnessing new scenes, and learning strange characters, I accompanied him. He had been my constant companion since the time I visited that part of Spain, and as I had discovered that his mind was well stored with many strange wonders of legendary lore, I found him by no means uninteresting—his conversation being profusely interspersed with events of marvellous and strange story.

But although he had long since past the meridian of life, and had, in a great degree, lost the vigor of manhood, yet the dreary winter of old age had not entirely damped the ardor of his earlier days, for he seemed to possess an ample share of peculiar wit and good humor with which he always ingeniously managed to beguile the dull hours of languor and fatigue.

We struck off into a by-path that led to the old ruin, and as I silently followed his tottering footsteps, watching his long locks as they dangled over his neck and floated in ringlet beauty around his aged form, "I begun to muse upon past scenes and early friends—on those who were distant, and those who were dead; and indulging in that kind of melancholy, fancying which has in it something sweeter even than pleasure." All indeed is vanity, thought I, as I beheld my old guide, who had already well nigh reached the outside limit of human existence, and yet with eager grasp he still clings fondly to the paltry pleasures of life. A few more short years and in all probability that head, which is now so venerably marked with the silvery traces of departed years, will sink down to the dust and the last living chronicle of this old pile from which the careless traveller might glean an interesting item, will moulder into the ashes of oblivion. Thus far we continued our course in silence, and a few moments longer would have buried me in a dream of quiet revery had not the old man begun to murmur his oft told narrative of the old town.

He said it was a sacred spot in the annals of old Spanish record, and had gained a kind of immortality from the facts that the causes of its downfall were not only supposed to have come from the agency of some supernatural hand; but that they were placed beyond the reach of human recollection, and had even faded from the pages of history. The melancholy incidents with which he flavored his little narrative excited my interest, and I listened to him with a degree of attention until I was almost overcome by that painful sting of sad reflection which one is so apt to feel when visiting the antique ruins of those ages which have been long buried beneath the wave of time, and treading the silent walks of an old grave-yard where no one had been interred for so many years that the ghosts of the dead and even the memory of friendship had long since forsaken it.

We soon reached the old cathedral, a large granite building, and the only one that retained much of its original form. It was a beautiful scenery. The bright charms that nature had spread in silvan beauty around the old ruin, with the myriads of little wild flowers that clustered up through the green sward, gave it an air of simplicity and rural quiet, and made it more solitary, as it stood buried alone in the centre of a thick wood that skirted the borders of the Gandalquiver, while in tranquil beauty it gently curved its bending banks, and slowly wound its way like a stream of liquid silver "rolling on in solemn silence to the ocean."

We sauntered about this sequestered spot, conning the various inscriptions upon the old tomb-stones, and thus whiled away several hours, when, as we were about to depart, the old Spaniard drew my attention, with a short, though thrilling story, connected with a large tomb which he pointed out near one of the portals of the old building, in which a young couple were buried who died shortly after their marriage.

It was a story of love and romance, and I discovered, from the many little appendages that lay scattered around it, that it had been made the object of interest and curiosity.—Several wild vines had grown up and had matted over it with profuse foliage, while here and there might be seen a withering garland and a sprig of dry myrtle and ivy. These were the fading monuments that had been piled there with the tender care of girlish simplicity, to single from the mouldering many, and raise above the crumbling ruins of neglect, that which they thought deserved to be prolonged, at least in the memory of the young. And indeed I have often observed, that there is nothing so apt to touch the heart of a young female as the story of love or wounded affection; they are themes that cannot fail to reach her observation, and when they do, they arouse, at once, all the ardor of her nature into feelings of the most deep and fervent sympathy. If she loves, it is with the most earnest and watchful solicitude that she guards the object of her affections, and should her heart be robbed of its idol, O! how bitter the tears that are shed o'er the ruins of her peace.

I saw many entablatures upon which the hand of art had vainly lavished all its skill to mark some spot where affection had once lingered, but there were none that reached so deeply into my soul as the perishing little relics that innocence and beauty had strewn around this tomb.

In a few simple words my old companion related the whole story. It was strange, and one that is not often told.

Inez, he began was a lovely girl, she was the pride and only child of her father, and had been brought up at home in the simplicity of rural life. He watched over her young steps with the tender solicitude of a father's affection, and only sought to make her worthy of the high and noble name that she had inherited from a proud and illustrious ancestry. As she was naturally gay and fond of all mirth and innocent merry-making, she was not unfrequently led into the haunts of pomp and pleasure; and even there, although she had scarcely passed the years of her childhood, her dawning beauty, and the fragile loveliness of her graceful form, rendered her the unrivalled object of universal admiration.

She had many admirers, but none succeeded in gaining her affections but Antonio; "she loved him with the disinterested fervor of a woman's first and early love," but at the same time doubted the sincerity of his attachment, for he had acquired the reputation of being fickle, and she knew herself that he loved flattery, and prided himself too much upon his personal attractions. She knew also, that he had more than once won his way to the heart of unsuspecting innocence, and then, with triumphant pride, would cruelly desert the bosom, where with his own hand, he had placed his image. These were foibles, ay! crimes, that almost totally condemned the character of Antonio, but she loved him still, and forgave him, because she thought that he was repentant.

But if to gratify his vanity he had, too, begun this connection in levity, and in trifling with the young and tender feelings of Inez, to test the power of his fascinations; it now proved too much for "his ardent nature, his heart caught fire from the very flame it sought to kindle," and before he discovered the true nature of his situation, he really loved her with the tenderest devotion. As to her, one would suppose that she was too young and susceptible, and knew too little of guile to practice stratagem, when the unyielding passion of idolatry had taken possession of her bosom; for the image of her gallant admirer, his elegant accomplishments, the witcheries of love and romance that he had breathed into her ear, all occupied her whole soul, and although some of his past indiscretions had indeed rendered him the object of mistrust, and she was shy and fearful of the consequences of matrimony, yet to give him up forever, was more than she could bear, her firmness gave way, and she finally resolved to marry him.

Their nuptials were duly celebrated and "never did a couple set forward up the path of early and well-suited marriage with higher hopes and fairer prospects of felicity." Antonio proved himself all that his lovely bride could wish; in a word he was all tenderness, and it truly seemed to be his chief aim to make her happy, and preserve unsullied the bright delineation that her own fervid fancy had pictured in the future. But how often while we are revelling in the sunny region of delight, and wafting ourselves in imagination, to the future brightness of worldly prosperity, is the invisible arm of the spoiler, uplifted with deadly aim against us, and before we are aware of approaching disaster, the fatal blow is stricken and the golden vision forever broken. It was so with Inez.

But a short time after her marriage, an unlucky circumstance occurred that broke in upon her ideal world of pleasure, and destroyed forever the sweet charm that had rendered existence so enchanting.

Antonio had been all day engaged in writing, and toward evening, after adjusting his portfolio, carelessly left out a letter that had fallen upon the floor near where he had been occupying. By some accident it reached the hand of Inez, and would probably have passed unnoticed to its proper owner, had not her eye glanced upon the address. It was directed to a female of whom she knew nothing. Her suspicions were at once awakened, and unable to avoid a temptation rendered doubly irresistible by the concurrence of former circumstances, the letter being unsealed, she resolved, at all hazards, to know its contents. When she finished reading it the tears were streaming from her blue eyes, and trickling rapidly down her pale cheeks. She replaced it carefully in the very spot where she had found it, and heaving a deep sigh, threw herself into a chair and burst into a tempest of grief and sadness.

The letter was short and simple. It spoke of the many pleasant moments he had past in the society of her to whom it was written, and notwithstanding the peculiarity of his situation, in justice to his heart, he must confess that she was still the object of his affections. We may well imagine the feelings of Inez at the appearance of such words. As she was young, and lacked that experience which belongs to maturer years, it is not unreasonable to suppose that she might be hurried to extremes. She would sometimes give way to the most ungovernable transports of affliction, and when in the presence of Antonio, although her face was as bright and as beautiful as ever, and beamed with as many smiles, still, in spite of all exertion to control her swelling bosom, her feelings would rise above command and then she would hurry away to some private sanctuary, and there pour out her agony in secret.

It was a subject the nature of which destroyed that very communion of thought and feeling which should always exist between husband and wife, and which can alone bring consolation in the hour of anguish, for it was too closely connected with himself, and she had yet learned too little of his nature to know what the consequences might be, should the startling truth break suddenly upon him, that his own wife, at such an early period of their marriage had found him to be a hypocrite. She bore it in silence until it became insupportable, and being wrought up, by her jealous nature, almost to madness, she at last resolved upon retaliation, with the hope of reclaiming him.

Not long after, Inez and a female attendant were alone in her private chamber, and from the occasional words that might have been overheard, together with the private character of their interview, it was evident that they were bent upon some scheme of a serious and probably of an impracticable nature. Much, says she, depends upon your secrecy and determination; remember this, and all will end well. They were seen no longer All this time Antonio was entirely ignorant of what had transpired, little thinking that any thing had occurred to render him the object of mistrust or suspicion. The letter in fact, which unfortunately had no date, and which to her had the appearance of having been recently written, was one that he had once addressed to a cousin that had long before discarded him, and had at this time probably forgotten that he had ever written one of the kind. One kind word from her would have solved the mystery, and could she have paused and learned the true sentiments of his heart, she would have found it a dominion of which she was the sole monarchess.

It was at the hour of twelve on the following night, after a hopeless search for Inez, that the same female presented herself to Antonio. Sir, says she, abruptly, pardon me, I know it all. I was an eye-witness, and although you see that these hands are now reeking in the gore of my murdered mistress, I am not the perpetrator, for she is, alas, no more. She died her own murderer, and at the south-east corner of the old cathedral, above her body, I have there elevated a little mound to mark the spot where she lies. Yes, with these very hands, I snatched from her gaping wound the instrument of death. There, says she, drawing the crimsoned steel from her own bosom and presenting it to Antonio. Here, if you disbelieve me, is the bloody testimony of what I tell you. At her bidding, I now hold it and stand an unwilling accomplice in the perpetration of this direful deed, and if in so doing, I have violated the laws of either man or Heaven, then am I still prepared to wear the iron manacles of the convicted culprit.

It was an electric shock to Antonio. He staggered back aghast and stood for a moment petrified and motionless. No tear bedewed his cheek,—no fiery word of reproach or frenzy broke from his lips. It was a withering stroke that smote his very soul to the earth, and a calamity, for which no presage had prepared him. And when unable longer to bear in silence, the hellish torture that racked his bosom, with a frantic shriek, he rushed from the presence of the fiend that stood before him, and wandering off, was not seen again for several days.

Strange as it may appear, he never enquired the cause of this horrible catastrophe, but would wander about, alone, and joyless, and mourning as one not to be comforted. He refused all sustenance and would frequent the most lonely and deserted places until about the close of day, when he would loiter about the old town, and had been frequently heard to talk at the grave of his wife as if addressing some one. At twilight, on a beautiful summer evening, he was in this way prostrated at the foot of her grave, pouring out his feelings in the language of affliction, and although wild and incoherent, they were touching, and well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy.

O, earth, he muttered, you have refused to nourish the flower of hope that once bloomed before me; it has withered and my path left dreary and desolate. You have swallowed up from my presence the now mouldering tenement of an immortal soul, in which my very existence was one almost embodied. And why is it thus? We embarked upon the smooth surface of life's main with high hopes and an unclouded canopy, and ere we have reached the half way of our voyage we are hopelessly tossed upon its tempestuous billows, and I, unable to bear up against its torrents, must too go down beneath that smooth surface o'er which we were so gently drifted by the successive breezes of Heaven, never more to rise, but to serve as food and nourishment for the indomitable reptiles of its bosom.

Here he heard the sound of music, and springing upon his feet, stood for a moment entranced. It was the harmonic notes of the guitar, mingled with soft strains of a sweet female voice, bursting suddenly up from amid the old ruins, and swelling upon the evening calm in elloes of the most bewitching melody. He hurried to the main entrance of the old cathedral, and looking up beheld Inez standing upon an elevated part of the building. At his appearance the music died away, and the instrument fell and dangled loosely at her side, and as she turned with sepulchral step and moved slowly down a declining wall as if to approach him, the eye of his imagination pictured around her spectral form the golden halo of eternal brightness. She paused near the ground at the edge of a jutting buttress, and partly concealing herself in the thick vines that had grown over it, turned and looked down upon him with a seraphic smile of unutterable tenderness. He would have clasped her to his bosom, but he dare not lay an earthly touch upon the hallowed robe of one from the world of spirits. He could only pour out his sinking soul in one solemn appeal that she would speak to him, but she could not, for the seal of eternity was upon her lips.

O, lovely spectre of my beautiful Inez, say that you will be my bride in death, it will open to me the portals of a glorious eternity, and ere long I will be with you.

The conflict of his feelings were too great, he tottered back and supported himself against the wall. In the transport of her joy, she exclaimed—

O, what devotion, and how have I wronged thy fidelity.

She could bear it no longer, and descending to the ground approached him and threw her arm around his. She called him—Antonio, I am indeed thy living Inez; but he answered not. O, Antonio, say that you know me, and again I will be thy bride on earth. She moved him gently, as if to arouse him, and he sank helplessly upon the ground. Prostrating herself at his side, she grasped his hand, but it was stiff; she pressed her cheek upon his pale brow, but it was cold, and his form was lifeless. The bitter feelings of self-reproach rushed back upon her for a moment like an alpine torrent—she uttered a faint shriek, and burying her face in his bosom, gave vent to the wildest lamentations. It would be trite to dwell upon her after story; it was like all other tales of love, sad, and melancholy. She gradually pined away, and at last died the victim of her own folly.

[FROM OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 4th, 1847.

Dear Journal:—I suppose I owe an apology for my silence last week, but, really, having been out of town most of the time, I could not well help it. I believe, however, that little or nothing of any interest or importance has occurred in the meantime. Just now, and indeed, in some measure since the commencement of the war, our large cities have ceased to be the centre of news. The intelligence by the last steamship, to obtain which first, was formerly a leading object of competition among our city papers, for which expresses were run, and extras got out, has become a drug. Nothing being cared for unless it be "latest news from Mexic-o-o"—to which all eyes are now turned, regarding with intense interest the movements in that quarter.

The extraordinary, and in some respects unaccountable lull in the political world, to which I have previously alluded, still continues unbroken, and now, within barely a week of the election, not a mass meeting has been held by either or any of the parties. Tom Thumb and the Virginia Serenaders, *et it genus omne*, hold undisputed possession of the watch-boxes, lamp-posts, &c. &c., and the stranger, passing through Philadelphia, would never dream from any outward appearance, that we were on the eve of an important struggle.

This, as I have already hinted, I am inclined to attribute to the present posture of our Mexican affairs, which, while they, in a great measure, absorb public attention, are also looked to to furnish, in their future developements, the turning point of our national policy.

The Whigs having already committed one grand blunder in the premature nomination of Gen. Taylor, from the ridicule of which they have not yet recovered, seem much inclined to play shy until they have seen the programme of the administration, as shadowed forth in the next Presidential message, when, having definitely ascertained the policy of their opponents, they will have little difficulty in deciding on their own, which will be, as it has ever been—opposition—right or wrong. And instead of the cry of "Harry Clay and the Tariff of '42," we will have "—— ——, and no Mexican Territory," and "Wilmot Proviso," or something of the sort, as the case may be.

Indeed, that the Tariff cry will be abandoned, and something of this nature substituted in its stead, is easily gleaned from the tone of the journals of that party here, who finding that this bubble, which cost them so much effort to inflate, and from which such mighty results were expected, has already burst, are now straining every nerve to get up a panic on account of the Mexican war, and the terrible financial crisis, which, by their showing, must be its inevitable consequence. A good bit at this, one of the best, by the way, I have seen lately, is that of DuSolle, who advertises in the Spirit of the Times for panic makers, to operate at the approaching election, application to be made at the different Whig offices, especially the North American and Daily News. ☞ Testimonials of veracity not *particularly* required. Seriously, don't this effort to create a panic just on the eve of an election seem to be a favorite Whig measure? That it is, even a cursory glance at the papers of that party, immediately pending any election, for years past, will, I think convince the most sceptical.

That strange, hybrid mixture of discordant materials, the Native party, which owed its tumultuous vitality and its present almost total prostration to the same cause,—the mingling of religion with politics—which, by exciting men's strongest, and many of their worst, passions, carried them on with a temporary enthusiasm which nothing else could supply, or, for the moment, resist, having spent its excitement has now totally abandoned the struggle, and acknowledged what every one had long since felt, that their chance was less than nominal. This is shown by their addressing letters to the candidates of the other two parties, requesting their views on the distinctive tenets of the Native party. Thus hoping in some measure to hold the balance of power, by casting their vote for the side which seemed most to favor their ends,—and this, too, having a regularly nominated candidate of their own in the field! I need not add that no such compromise of principle—no "bargain and sale" affair could for a moment receive any countenance from the Democratic party or their candidates. That their opponents have not always acted so honorably, could be easily shown by referring to the last Gubernatorial election in this State. This reference I may, possibly, make again; at present I must drop the subject.

Speculation on a result which must be definitely ascertained so soon, is idle. I may, however, add that it seems conceded on all hands, that the city will, as usual, go for the whigs. And (this is strictly private and confidential,) it hath been darkly rumored, that a compromise has been entered into between the Abolitionists and the Millerites, the latter covenanting and agreeing not to bring the world to an end, until the former shall have elected their candidate; thereby giving comfort to many trembling souls who are thus enabled to look forward to at least a *few* more years. Nay, I have heard it hinted, that by that time, *possibly* our Philadelphia folly, the Girard College, *might* be finished. I don't know.

I believe I have spent more time and space on these discussions than I should have done. Still for this my only excuse must be the total barrenness of any city items of peculiar or exciting interest. Save at certain times of almost convulsive action, when we *do* go ahead a little faster than anybody else—witness our riots some three or four years since—Philadelphia presents less matter for the correspondent, than any other city in the Union. Whatever it may appear to a stranger, it certainly seems to me the dullest sort of a place. This year, however, it has decidedly taken a start, and when our western railroad is completed, (which by the way, would never have been begun, had not the competition of the Baltimore and Ohio Company forced our folks into it)—it is believed that our beautiful city,—it is that at least—will again become a leading commercial depot.

Any one who is at all in the habit of reading our city papers must have noticed frequent allusions to the rowdy gangs of men and boys who, under the euphoneous appellations of "ROUND MOUTHS," "RAMS," "BULL DOGS," &c., *ad libitum*, "disturb the quiet of the city," or rather districts. These fellows must be all learning to write, for no sooner do they find an unoccupied gate or fence than they ornament it with specimens of their proficiency in writing and drawing with chalk. The gates and fences of grave yards affording about the best scope for the designs of the genius, are frequently decorated with the choicest specimens of their skill. The effect produced by this, apart from the desecration of the place, is some times indiscribably ludicrous. I was particularly struck with the inscriptions on two opposite gates of, I think, one burying ground in the south-western part of the city. On one gate was the announcement, somewhat in the fashion of a door plate, that the chaps in there were the buffers, with the pithy remark that they could knock h—ll out of the skinners, while the writing on the opposite side communicated the important information that the occupants of that part of the ground were skinners, and didn't care a d—n for the buffers. Of course I dont wan't to accuse the quiet inhabitants of the tombs of any design to break the peace.—But the fact was, that two gangs of these names had chosen this opportunity to offer their defiance, and exhibit their contempt of each other. But I feel somewhat tired, and the reader, I suppose, is considerably so. By making excuses, I would only wax more tedious. So with my best respects to the reader, I am his very humble, and, if he has had patience to wade this far, grateful servant,

"J. J."

P. S.—There is a rumor in the streets of the capture of the city of Mexico with the loss of 1700 Americans. You will have heard this before us, so no more. "J. J."

Ages of Statesmen.—Of our distinguished public men, John Quincey Adams, born in 1767, is the Nestor. He is 80 years of age. Henry Clay comes next, being 70 years old on the 15th of April. Martin Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, J. C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, singularly enough, were all born in 1782, and of course are 65 years of age.—Tyler is 8 years younger—born in 1790.—Polk is about the same age. Dallas 2 years younger yet, born in 1793. Gen. Taylor is nearly 60. The rest of our prominent public men are generally younger by years. If we cross the Atlantic we find a statesman in Wellington, unimpaired in intellect at the age of 78. The age of Peel corresponds with that of Gen. Taylor, as that of Lord John Russell does with that of Dallas. Brougham is the youngest of the first grade of public characters, being barely born in the last century.

A Singular question.—A correspondent of Major Noah's Weekly Messenger and Sunday Times, a journal published in New York, presents a singular question, to which the journal gives a singular answer. The correspondent asks "whether the question has ever been mooted, that the 25th day of December was not the birth day of Christ?" To this the Messenger and Times gives the following answer:

"It could not have been. The thermometer in Jerusalem, in December, seldom or ever rises above 25 degrees; consequently the shepherds who made the annunciation could not have been tending their flocks by night.—John was three months older than Jesus His birth is known to have been in the spring, consequently Jesus must have been born in the latter end of September. Chrismas was not kept till 200 years after the death of Christ."—[*Balt. Clipp.*

The editor of the Shawneetown Democrat proposes to Palmerston a new way of cancelling the debt due from Illinois to the citizens of Great Britain. He wishes an English army sent over here to fight with one to be raised in Illinois, with the understanding that, if the English are whipped, the debt is to be considered paid. We have no doubt that the people of Illinois could discharge their State's indebtedness sooner in that way than in one more honest.—[*Louisville Journal.*

Balance of Trade.—The New York Journal of Commerce, explains in the following few words, a fallacy in regard to trade, which obtains even yet in the discussion of some of the economists, on the necessity of the exports and imports balancing each other. The Boston merchants have shipped in the last three months, 13,386 tons of ice, costing nothing. The books of the Custom House, when the proceeds of this ice are brought back, will show so much balance against the country. We export a cargo which costs nothing, and import in payment a cargo of value. For doing such things, and for generally bringing back more than it carried away, trade was accused and convicted of impoverishing nations. One would think that anybody could have seen through such a delusion; yet our highly respectable race did not see through it until some fifteen years ago.—[*Ex. paper.*

New Cotton.—The first small lot of new Cotton was brought to this market on Wednesday morning last, by Mr. McPhaul, from Robeson and brought 12 1-4 cts. per lb.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 2d inst.

Dreadful Mortality.—The St. Louis Reveille, of the 24th ult., says:—"A gentleman who took cattle to New Orleans on the steamer Hard Times, the last trip that boat made from this port, returned yesterday on the Talma. He states that shortly after arriving at New Orleans the yellow fever broke out among the crew of the Hard Times, and that up to the date of his departure, thirty-three, including the captain, first clerk, and several other officers, had died. The mortality is truly frightful."

Death of Maj. Popham.—This veteran officer, well known for his services in the war of our independence, died this morning, aged 95 years. He was, we believe, at the time of his death, the oldest commissioned officer of the United States, and the President of the Society of the Cincinnati.—*New York Evening Post, Saturday.*

Presentation of a Sword.—On Saturday evening last a Sword, which had been procured by the citizens of Raleigh, was presented to Lieut. Francis T. Bryan by Duncan K McRae, Esq., in the Senate Chamber, and in the presence of a very large and brilliant assemblage. The address of Mr. McRae is spoken of on all hands as eloquent, in good taste, and becoming to the occasion. The reply of Lieut. Bryan was brief, but, like the report of his artillery at Buena Vista, to the purpose. The Sword was presented to him as a compliment on the part of our citizens for the bravery he displayed on that memorable occasion. It was nobly won amid blood and carnage; and long may he live to wear it!—*Standard.*

The Cotton Crop.—The Vicksburg (Mi.) *Sentinel* of 21st says: "It is perhaps our duty to state that so far as we are informed the alarm as to the worm has proven wholly groundless. Neither the first nor the second generation has done any injury worth speaking of, and it is now too late in the season for them to do any real damage, even should they appear in their greatest numbers. So far as our observation and information extends, the cotton crop will be a fair one.—*Courier.*

Offer to the Pope.—The New York *Tribune* says that a number of our countrymen tendered their services to the Pope to raise companies in defence of his territories, lately, if not now, threatened, by the troops of Austria. His Holiness declining, under present circumstances, to grant commissions for the purpose, left room for the belief that, if hereafter a more urgent exigency should press upon him, he would not refuse the sympathy and assistance so early and eagerly tendered him.—*Ibid.*

COL. BONHAM.—Col. Ransome, of the New England Regiment, in his report to Gen. Pierce of the battles of the 19th and 20th August, in speaking of those whose conduct was particularly worthy of commendation, and to whose activity our success is to be mainly attributed, mentions Lieut. Col. Bonham, of the 12th Infantry, who acted with him on the 19th, whose wound deprived him of his valuable aid on the 20th.—*Ibid.*

THE ARMISTICE.—*The Journal of Commerce* publishes a letter from a field officer of the army in Mexico to a friend in New York city, of the very latest date from Gen Scott's headquarters, (August 20th.) In the course of the letter, he says:

"You will be better able to appreciate this forbearance, (of Gen. Scott,) when you understand that it was known in our camp that the routed and panicstricken remains of the Mexican army could oppose only a feeble and ineffectual resistance to the entrance of our troops into the capital, but Mr. Commissioner Trist, who is charged by the administration at Washington with the negotiation on our part, announced as his deliberate conviction, that if the army were to follow up the victory and enter the capital, all hope of a speedy peace would be destroyed; while on the other hand, forbearance promised that happy result.

"On the morning after the battle, Santa Anna sent out a flag, and asked for a truce preliminary to negotiations for peace; the General-in-chief, desirous to carry out the views of his government, and acting in concert with the commissioner, Mr. Trist, assented to the armistice, to afford opportunity for negotiation, under the most favorable auspices."—*Mercury.*

Just it—The Boston Post hits off the proposed Federal nomination of Gen. Taylor for President, and Senator Corwin, for Vice President, in the following pungent paragraph:

"There's a team for you—the antidote and the bane done up in one package! Taylor for the patriots—Corwin for the traitors! Taylor for the fighting boys—Corwin for the cow boys, who delight to give 'aid and comfort' to the enemy! Taylor for the slave holders—Corwin for the Abolitionists! Taylor for the free traders—Corwin for the monopolists and money-mongers! Taylor for the Anti-Bank and hard money—Corwin for the corporators and rag barons! Truly this ticket is worthy the ingenuity of the cutest pedlar that ever left our goodly city with a cart full of notions."

FROM THE PLAINS.—*Indian Attack.*—A letter dated August 13, written beyond Pawnee Fork, states that Capt. Smithson's company was attacked on the first day of August, near the Pawnee Rock, by about four hundred Indians, in which the Indians lost, it is thought, some six or eight killed and as many wounded. The Indians succeeded in running off twenty-four horses, which broke loose when the Indians made their charge. No loss sustained on our side. By the same letter we learn that the measles have been very prevalent in this company, and retarded their progress very considerably. Two have died of the disease.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

Manufacturing at Lowell.—According to Mr. Appleton, an extensive manufacturer, the manufacturing capital of Lowell has realized, from its earliest investment to the present time, an average profit of ten per cent. That capital is at this moment estimated at $12,000,000. What cotton plantation has done this in Mississippi? Labor is more difficult to obtain, and higher now than formerly, although the number of factories has vastly increased.

The number of females in the factories is 7,915, and of males, 3,340. The average wages of females, clear of board, per week, is $2 00; of males, $4 80. The total raw cotton consumed per week, is 1,200 bales, or 62,400 per annum. The Merrimack Company is the largest—its capital is $2,000,000. Some of the companies have only $600,000 invested.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grocery & Provision Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED has commenced business in the Store lately occupied by E. Peterson, next door to Murphy's building, on Watter street, and solicits the attention of buyers.

NOW IN STORE.

5 bbls. Mountain Dew Whiskey, (very superior,)
5 do. Imperial Gin,
5 do. New England Rum,
5 do. Domestic Brandy,
10 do. Sugar,
2 do. White powdered Sugar,
2 do. Snuff; 2 kegs SalEratus,
1 qrt. cask Malaga Wine.

DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

50 bags Coffee, (assorted quality,)
5 boxes Tobacco,
20,000 Segars, (fine flavor,)
3 chests Tea,
10 ½ bbls. family Beef, (very choice,)
10 bbls. new and old Ale, [gar,
500 lbs. Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf Su-
20 bbls. Flour,
10 boxes Starch,
10 do. Soap, 20 boxes Cheese,
10 bbls. Apples, large size,)
5 do. Irish Potatoes,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit,
5 bbls. Crackers.

Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c.,

And a general assortment of articles connected with the Grocery and Provision trade.

My friends in the country are requested to send in their orders.

☞ Commission business transacted, and goods forwarded on favorable terms.

Oct. 8, 1847.] WM. A. GWYER.

WHITE LEAD, Paints, &c., Chrome Green, Venitian Red, Chrome Yellow, Linseed Oils, Crome Yellow and Green in Oil, Train Oil, Whiting, Spanish Brown, Window Glass. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
October 8, 1847—[4

MULLETS! MULLETS!!

JUST received from Shallotte, N. C., 72 barrels fresh Mullets. For sale by
Oct 8, 1847—4-3t] E. J. BERNARD.

PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

COLOGNE, German, French, and American,
French Extracts, Hair Brushes,
Macassar and Bear's Oil, Cloth Brushes,
Tooth Powder, and Paste, Tooth do.
Ox Marrow, a fine article, Nail do.
Toilet Powder, Rose Water &c.,
Toilet Soap, and Shaving Soap. For sale by
Oct 8] LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

WHARFAGE.

PERSONS wishing to land Lumber, Tar, Turpentine, or other produce, will find wharf room by applying to McKELLAR & McRAE.
Oct. 8, 1847.

PROCEEDINGS

Of Board of Superintendents of Common Schools.

TUESDAY, 5th October, 1847.

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the County of New Hanover, duly elected according to law, at the September Term, A. D. 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, convened as required by law, and in compliance with notice issued by the Clerk of said Court, at the County Court Clerk's office in the town of Wilmington, for the dispatch of business.

PRESENT.—ALEXANDER MACRAE, JAMES T. MILLER, DAVID McINTYRE, JOHN HOWARD, ISAAC LAMB, JAMES GARRASON, } ESQUIRES.

On motion of James T. Miller, Esq., Alexander MacRae, Esq., was unanimously appointed Chairman of the Board, and entered into bond as required by law, in the sum of four thousand dollars, with James T. Miller and L. H. Marsteller as sureties, which bond was approved of and ordered to be filed.

The annual account of Alex'r MacRae, former Chairman of this Board, shewing a balance on hand, unappropriated, of seven hundred and eighty 52|100 dollars, was submitted, approved of, and ordered to be filed.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board, from a statement furnished by the Clerk, of the probable amount to be received from the Literary Fund, of the taxes to be received from the Sheriff; added to the unappropriated balance now on hand, that the sum of seventy dollars can be appropriated to each of the thirty-nine districts for the ensuing fiscal year; On motion, it is ordered, that when said monies are received, the appropriation for each district be seventy dollars.

On motion, it is ordered that Alex'r MacRae, James T. Miller, James H. Dickson, John MacRae, and L. H. Marsteller, be appointed, under the 2d Sec., 106 Chap., Acts 1846 and 1847, a Committee of Examination, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications, both mental and moral, of all such persons as may apply for employment as teachers in any of the Common Schools of this County; that said Committee shall meet whenever called together by the Chairman thereof; that no person shall be employed as a teacher in said County or be paid for his services as such, unless he produce a certificate of his good moral character, and sufficient mental qualifications, signed by a majority of said Committee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Board that no returns of the election of Committees in the several School Districts of this County has been filed with the Clerk; on motion, it is ordered, that the Committees appointed on the 2d day of November, 1846, be re-appointed for said Districts, with the following exceptions, viz:—

District No. 1—John A. Taylor, John Nutt, and Thomas J. Armstrong, in place of Henry Nutt, Bradford Sherman, and T. Burr, Jr.

District No. 6—Charles H. Alexander and Alwyn Nixon, in place of Aaron Alexander and James M. Nixon.

District No. 18—John Bradshaw in place of Stephen Boney.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

FROM OCTOBER, 1846, TO OCTOBER, 1847.

No. of District.	NAMES OF COMMITTEE.
1	John A. Taylor, John Nutt, Thomas J. Armstrong.
2	James Cassidey, Murphy V. Jones, Wm. McKenzie.
3	Daniel S. Sanders, Montesque W. Campbell, Richard Beasley.
4	Frederick A. Moore, Jonah C. McFarland, Obed F. Alexander.
5	David K. Futch, Joseph M. Foy, David S. Saunders.
6	Charles H. Alexander, John D. Jones, Alwyn Nixon.
7	James S. Newton, William Newton, Simon S. Grissom.
8	David Legwyn, James Andrews, Richard Sidbury.
9	Ezekiel Chadwick, Jedediah Garrason, John W. Hines.
10	Mathew Bradley, Spicer Padgett, Jeptha Meeks.
11	John Shepard, Samuel Player, Thomas W. Player.
12	Etherton Henderson, Isaac Rochelle, Amos Wooten.
13	Edward T. J. Pigford, John Giddens, William Newton.
14	Thomas Lee, John Fillyaw, Thomas Murray.
15	Teachey Wells, Owen Johnson, Albert G. Hall.
16	William Rivenbark, Timothy Rivenbark, Lemuel Bowden.
17	Isham Armstrong, Richard Bowden, Thomas H. Ashe.
18	Jere. Hand. John Bradshaw, Robert C. Ormsby.
19	Robert L. Sharpless, David Murray, Owen Murray.
20	Robert T. Henry, John D. Larkins, John Henry.
21	Owen Alderman, Cornelius Murphy, Daniel McAllister.
22	James McDuffie, Alfred M. Moore, Hardy P. Brinson.
23	James F. Croom, James Moore, Nathan R. Croom.
24	John McAuslan, Simon Lewis, Patrick Montague.
25	Fletcher H. Bell, Samuel J. Walker, Michael Register.
26	James T. Bland, John Costin, John Eakin.
27	Thomas Malpass, Charles B. McAllister, Noah Gergannus.
28	Washington Collins, Wm. R. Moore, Richard L. Bordeaux.
29	Alexander Henry, Chas. Bannerman, Niell H. Murphy.
30	Lewis Highsmith, Noah Highsmith, David Wells.
31	Nicholas Fennell, John C. Devane, James Harrell.
32	Hugh T. Costin, Bryan Newkirk, James Murphy.
33	William S. Larkins, James McIntyre, Benjamin C. Moore.
34	David M. Lewis, Benjamin Morgan, Henry W. Taylor.
35	Hector McAllister, Bryan Scott, Thos. H. Williams.
36	John Jones, jr., Samuel S. Herring, Samuel H. Bell.
37	Arthur Bordeaux, John A. Flinn, Jas. M. Flinn.
38	Isaiah Pridgen, Francis M. Pridgen, John F. Pridgen.
39	Alfred Beasley, Daniel J. Morgan, Thomas J. Sikes.

On motion, ordered that these proceedings be published in the different newspapers of the town. From the Minutes.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.

The Clerk requests each Committee-man who may see this to inform his fellow Committee-men thereof, and proceed to act without further notice.

October 8, 1847—[4-1t

Chronicle and Commercial copy one time.

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.

October 8, 1847—[4

NOTICE.

THAT FLOUR advertised last Friday, as having arrived, is here now without a doubt, and for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.
Oct. 8, 1847.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill. It is eligibly situated for business, on the West side of Cape Fear River, opposite the town of Wilmington, N. C. The Mill is in good order, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

HENRY R. SAVAGE.

Oct. 8, 1847—[4-tf

Lamp Oil.

WINTER Sperm Oil, a fine article. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
October 8, 1847—[4

Castor Oil Capsules.

A NEW and pleasant mode for administering Castor Oil. For sale by
Oct 8] LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

Dress Making.

MRS. C. M. PRICE respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has removed to the new dwelling on Fourth street, between Chesnut and Princess streets,

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, October 8, 1847.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

☞Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county.

REMOVAL.

The "Journal" printing office has been removed to the second story of the building, in which it has heretofore been carried on. Entrance on Princess street, opposite the Bank of the State.

The Editor's office is now on Princess street, 2d door from the corner.

☞Entrance to printing office third door from the corner.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—We publish on the outside (1st page) of to-day's paper, the very latest news which we have received from the Army. We put it on the ou tside, hoping, that before we went to press, we would receive other later and more reliable intelligence. We have been disappointed. A perusal of the long details which we have given, will shew the reader that the facts presented are principally drawn from Mexican sources, and therefore must be received with many grains of allowance. We do not believe that our Army has suffered any thing like what the Mexicans represent—we do not believe that Worth, Pillow and Smith are dead; still we do believe that the armistice has been terminated, and that hostilities have been resumed. That Gen. Scott has entered the city of Mexico, and now holds it in possession, there is no doubt; and that he had some hard fighting, and lost a number of brave men, we think is equally certain. That Santa Anna and the Mexicans have once more been defeated, all the accounts agree in stating. Beyond this, all is in the dark. We think it singular that we have not ere this had some official accounts from Gen. Scott. We have no doubt but that the expresses which he has thus far despatched, have been cut off by the Guerrillas.

The reader will of course read the respective propositions of the Mexican and our own Governments. The propositions of the Mexican Commissioners are such as to induce upon our mind, the belief that they had really no intention of treating, when they entered into the armistice; that they did it for delay. Surely they could not expect that there is any party in this country who would agree to conclude a treaty of peace upon the terms which they proposed. The question now is, where will all this end? We predict that the inevitable consequence of the folly and duplicity of the demented Mexicans in not meeting our repeated proffers of peace, will be that the glorious Stars and Stripes of the American Union will wave in triumph over the whole of that country as a territorial appendage of our federal Government.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—The more we hear of the unfortunate state of things which has existed for some time past, and which now exists in our Regiment, and the more we reflect upon the unhappy consequences which flow from that state of things, do we feel mortified as a North Carolinian. Why is it that the North Carolina Regiment is paraded through the columns of the press, from one end of the country to the other, as an unruly and insubordinate set of men? Is this really the character of the citizens of the Old North State, whether in camp or in civil life? We think we might safely answer no. How then comes it that these unfortunate difficulties have sprung up between the company officers and men of that Regiment, and its commander, Col. Paine? At whose door does the fault lie? Did the first cause originate in the *bad materials* of which that Regiment was composed, or in the total unfitness of the man who was placed at its head and charged with the moulding of these materials? These are grave questions;—questions too, which we hope will one day be solved to the satisfaction of every man in the State. From the evidence now before us—from every thing which we can learn connected with the whole affair, we are compelled to say, that it is our opinion, that under another and a competent officer—an officer whose judgment would have taught him that he was dealing with men, not slaves, the North Carolina Regiment would have gone on harmoniously and honorably. But we will have the whole facts one of these days. In the meantime, we would notice an article which appears in the Raleigh Register of the 29th ultimo, and which purports to be a history of the difficulties which have occurred in the North Carolina Regiment. And first, we would state the fact that Col. Paine has forwarded a communication to Gov. Graham which in the first place purports to give a history of his difficulties with the Regiment, and in the second place, either tenders his resignation or asks his Excellency to advise him (Col. Paine,) whether or no he ought to resign. Now we are convinced that the facts which the Register gives in his long article alluded to, are taken from Col. Paine's own account, as communicated to Gov. Graham, and of course must be taken *cum grano salis*. The Register dwells at length upon the riot in which Col. Paine shot the unfortunate Bradley;—indeed his whole article is pretty well confined to this part of the affair. We for one do not blame Col. Paine for his conduct on that occasion. But the question is, what led to the necessity for the "prompt and determined conduct of the Colonel"? That is really the gist of the matter. We predict that when the whole facts come out, it will be found that from the time Col. Paine landed at the Brazos, his whole conduct has been such as to irritate the feelings as well of the officers as of the men of his command. The matter had been accumulating up to that unfortunate night, when it broke forth into open mutiny; for there is no doubt but those engaged in that riot were mutineers. Time, we presume, will unravel all these matters.

SPIRITED.—One or two gentlemen called upon our citizens the other day for a subscription towards the survey of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Canal, and in the course of a couple of hours raised *five hundred dollars*. The subscription can be doubled in a few hours more, if what has already been subscribed is not enough.

THE WILMOT PROVISO—THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

As we some time ago predicted, this great bugbear has already lost much of its savageness; and that, too, thank Heaven, through the instrumentality of the Democratic party. We have never believed that the North, when the question came to the pinch, would carry their foolish, fanatic notions, on the subject of slavery, to such extremes as to endanger the safety of the Federal Union. It is with feelings of peculiar pride, as a Southern Democrat, that we find that the Democrats of the North are repudiating the famous Wilmot proviso. We some weeks ago published the letter of Mr. Buchanan to his fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, in which he utterly repudiates the doctrines of Wilmot; and in which he goes in for the Missouri Compromise. That letter was written by a Northern Democrat who reveres the Constitution and will support it at all hazards. Before us we have a speech delivered by Geo. M. Dallas, the Vice President, at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 18th ult, in which that distinguished gentleman tells the audience (non-slaveholders too, be it remembered) that he goes for each newly acquired territory acting as it pleases in regard to the slavery question. That he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and to every attempt upon the part of the non-slaveholding States to interfere with the rights of the South. Again, the late Democratic Convention which assembled in Massachusetts, the hot-bed of anti-slavery, laid upon the table a resolution which approved of and advocated the Wilmot doctrine. We look upon all these demonstrations upon the part of our Northern brethren as bright omens of the future. We feel confident that to the Democratic party of the North, as well as South, must the country look for the destruction of that fell spirit which abolitionism has evoked. We believe that the Democratic party North, as a body, are true to the constitution on this momentous question, and to them do we look with the fullest confidence. Indeed, we have it from the lips of one of the most distinguished members of the Whig party, that the Democratic party, as well at the North as at the South, is opposed to the Wilmot proviso. At the great Whig State Convention, recently held in Massachusetts, when Briggs was nominated for Governor, and Webster for President, the latter, the "God-like Daniel," made a speech, in which he urged upon the Whig party of the North the doctrines laid down in the Wilmot proviso, and declared it as his belief that the Democratic party, both North and South, was opposed to that abolition movement. Surely this great Whig gun ought to know. Thus it will be seen by the people of the South, where they have to look for their real friends. Still is it not singular that slaveholders, Southern men, will continue to fraternate with the abolitionists of the North; for the Whigs and the Abolitionists of New England are one and the same. Whigs of North Carolina, we ask you to ponder upon this grave question! We ask you, can you, as Southern men, longer league yourselves with the fan tics of the New England States, who are daily waging a crusade upon your institutions?

DUEL—UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—On the morning of the 1st inst., an affair of honor came off on the Dismal Swamp Canal, just inside the Virginia line, between Ferdinand Harris and Edward C. Yellowly, Esqr's., both of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., in which the former was killed. The particulars, so far as we can learn them, are as follows: A dispute arose about, or shortly after, the election in August, '46, between the parties, both of them members of the Bar. Mr. Harris was a candidate for the Legislature, a successful one, too, and it is said that Yellowly did not like his (Harris') nomination although belonging to the same party. Yellowly made some remarks about Mr. Harris not, however, we learn, of a personal character, which Harris did not like, and on account of which, he, (Harris,) used some very harsh, personal language towards Yellowly. The latter called upon Harris for an explanation, which was made in the shape of even more offensive language. Yellowly then struck Harris with his cane, upon which Harris challenged him; both were bound over to keep the peace and to make their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court. His honor Judge Manly, presided, (if we are not misinformed,) and ordered the parties to enter into bonds for 12 months. The twelve months had just expired and the difficulty was renewed, with the unfortunate result above stated. We learn that Yellowly was a poor shot, and we know that Harris had the reputation of being a good marksman. On the first fire, Yellowly's ball grazed either the breast or shoulder of his antagonist, (Harris.) We learn that at this point Mr. Yellowly's second endeavored to compromise the difficulty, but without success, as Mr. Harris declined all accommodation.—The parties again took their stand and Harris received his antagonist's ball in the head, killing him instantaneously.

RELEASE OF THE ENCARNACION PRISONERS.—At length, says the N. Orleans Picayune of the 28th ultimo, we have the pleasure of announcing the release of our brave countrymen who were taken prisoners at Encarnacion and other places by the Mexicans. It will be recollected that Col. DeRussy, with his command, was despatched from Tampico some months since, to effect the release of the American prisoners. Yesterday the U. S. steamship M'Kim arrived in the river from Vera Cruz, having on board a number of these men. The M'Kim will probably reach the city today. A friend has kindly furnished us with a list of the names of the released prisoners on board of her, and knowing the anxiety which is felt by their relatives and friends for their welfare, it is gratifying to be able to publish the list below.* About thirty-five of the released prisoners (teamsters) remained at Tampico, in the employment of the U. S. Quartermaster at that place.

* We do not give the list, as there is none from North Carolina.—[ED. JOURNAL.

Contradicted.—We learn from a passenger, says the Savannah Republican of Saturday, who came down the Rail Road last evening, that a bearer of despatches passed through Atalanta from Gen. Scott's army, who stated that the report of the deaths of Gens. Worth, Smith, and Pillow, were incorrect.

Southern Patriot, of Tuesday.

We have not seen or heard of "a bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott's army" in Wilmington. We think this must be a mistake.

We have neglected to notice the following appointments, made by the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, at September Term, 1847, viz:

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Alexander McRae,	James T. Miller,
John Howard,	Isaac Lamb,
David McIntyre,	James Garrason,
James Kerr,	Dempsey Harrell,
Edmund A. Hawes,	John P. Bannerman.

WARDENS OF THE POOR.

Bernard Baxter,	Thomas Nixon,
Thomas H. Williams,	John M. Fennell,
Michael Register,	Albert G. Hall,
Daniel McAllister.	

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGGERY.—The great whig convention which convened at Springfield, Mass., on the 29th ultimo, was a rich affair. It nominated, or recommended, the same thing, Daniel Webster, to the national whig convention as the first choice of the whigs of Massachusetts for the Presidency. Mr. Webster was the unanimous choice of the 700 delegates present. The convention didn't say "turkey" to Gen. Taylor one time! What say the whig Taylor men of North Carolina to that. Strong ground was taken in the convention against the Mexican war and for the Wilmot Proviso! In truth it was a whig abolitionist convention. Mr. Webster, who made a speech of an hour and a half in length, inveighed in the bitterest terms against the Mexican war, and the administration for carrying it on—urged the recalling of our troops from the theatre of war, and opposed, with his whole heart and soul, the extension of slavery in any new territory which may henceforth be acquired by the United States. Mr. Webster urged that the whig party ought to refuse to vote any more supplies for carrying on this infamous war! What do Mr. Webster's whig brethren in N. C. say to this? But the following sentence is truly and richly in keeping with Massachusetts federalism: "He would say to those army officers, who have distinguished themselves in the strife, that war waged for vicious purposes, tarnishes the lustre of victorious arms, and darkens, if it does not blot, what would otherwise be a glorious page in our national history."

Is this treason, or is it not? Do the whigs of North Carolina endorse these sentiments of their great New England leader? We pause for a reply.

COL. LOUIS D. WILSON'S WILL.—Our readers will recollect that we stated some time since that our lamented fellow citizen, Gen. Wilson, had bequeathed $40,000 to the poor of Edgecombe county. On conversing, the other day, with a gentleman from Edgecombe, and an intimate friend of Gen. Wilson's when that gentleman was alive, we learn that the sum will be much larger than that stated, if Col. Wilson has made no other will than that found amongst his papers. This will, we are informed, makes a bequest to a relative, of a certain amount, and then leaves the *residue* to the poor of Edgecombe. We are informed that the sum will be probably over *Seventy Thousand Dollars!* This, indeed, will be a glorious provision for the poor of the county.

MILITARY.—We understand, says the Charleston Courier, of Wednesday, that a vessel is shortly expected here from New York, to take on board the troops now in this harbor, who will doubtless embark in a few days for the seat of war in Mexico. We learn that there are about two hundred men who will be despatched in this vessel.

☞We see it stated in the Raleigh papers that Capt. Clark, of the 12th Infantry, and a native of that place, whilst escorting a train from Vera Cruz under the command of Major Lally, received a bad wound in the leg.

GEORGIA.—We have heard nothing from the election for Governor and members of the Legislature which took place in Georgia on Monday last, save the state of the poll in Augusta, which stood as follows:—For Governor, Towns, (dem.) 475; Clinch, (whig) 617.

☞COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, has accepted the appointment of U. S. Senator, from that State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Speight.

ANTI-RENTERS.—Gov. Young, of N. York, has restored to all the rights of citizenship, the anti-rent murderers of the Schohaire constable, who were sent to the State prison a few months ago under cover of a sentence for life, speedily pardoned out, and their pardon followed by a perfect restoration to all the rights they forfeited by their crime.

Baltimore Clipper.

This shews that Governor Young is nobly (?) redeeming his pledges. He never could have been elected if he had not pledged himself to the anti-Renters, to pardon all those of that faction who might be confined in the State prison. The bargain was not concealed, and still the Whigs voted for and aided the anti-Renters in electing him.

DISCONTINUED.—We regret to perceive from the last number of the Farmer's Journal, a democratic paper, published at Salisbury, in this State, that the paper will be henceforth discontinued. We have entirely two few democratic papers already, and really we are surprised to find that even those that we have, at least a majority of them, are languishing for the want of proper encouragement.

TOM CORWIN AND THE OHIO VOLUNTEERS.—We find in the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, the proceedings of a meeting held at Dayton, by the members of companies B and C, of the 1st Regiment of Ohio volunteers. The object of the meeting was to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Monterey. The resolutions adopted were of the most patriotic and spirit stirring description. Amongst others, we find the following one which handles "Tom Corwin" pretty roughly—not more so than he deserves:

5. *Resolved*, That the unpatriotic course of Senator Corwin in Congress exhibited more love and sympathy for the Mexicans than he did for his own countrymen, and should be distinguished as infamous; that his speech, teeming with misrepresentations, the object of which was to excite pity and commisseration for the Mexicans, and hatred, disgust, and contempt for us and the cause in which we were voluntarily engaged; that of such a character was his allusion to the angel Mexican girl who was blown to atoms with a cannon-ball while engaged in carrying water to slake the thirst of the wounded and dying soldier; all of which, if true, would have been deplorable indeed, though we, from actual observation, know that this lovely Mexican girl was in truth none other than a disgusting female robber, plundering the bodies of the dead and dying soldiers when a musket-ball struck her.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernia—15 days later from Europe

The Steam Ship Hibernia arrived in Boston on Sunday forenoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th ultimo.

The Hibernia brings intelligence of some commercial importance. The failures in the Corn trade are even more extensive than was at first supposed; consequently, commercial affairs remain in a very unsettled state.

Bread-stuffs have advanced a shade since last advices, and remained firm at the sailing of the Hibernia. The large supplies still anticipated from abroad, and the undoubted abundance of the English harvest, negative the idea that any great advance in prices can be sustained.

The Cotton market was dull at the sailing of the Hibernia, and the staple had suffered a shade of decline. This was owing to the scarcity and dearness of money.

There is nothing of stirring importance in the political world. The difficulties between the Pope and the Austrian Government still continue, and there is as yet no telling what consequences they may lead to.

The following paragraph we find in the Union of Saturday night, translated from the "Arco Iris" of Vera Cruz, of the 16th September. Sombre indeed, is the prospect before the miserable *Government* of the Republic of Mexico, but bright will the dawn of the future be to the Mexican people, when the miserable, imbecile pack that now controls her destinies is numbered with the things that were.

"Dark and sombre dawns upon the Republic of Mexico the thirty-seventh anniversary of its glorious independence. Dense and ominous clouds veil for the first time the celestial splendour of the happy aurora of the sixteenth of September; and grief and mourning sadden the hours which have in other years been employed in celebrating the memory of the immortal Hidalgo, and extolling the deeds which placed him on a higher elevation than Washington and Bolivar. And shall the sublime work of the martyr-genius who uttered in Dolores the first cry of independence—shall liberty so soon disappear? Shall unjust aggressors destroy the magnificent edifice raised by the hero who, with the confidence of the just man who walked on the waters by the command of the Man-God, undertook the no less difficult work of the regeneration of his country?"

GEN. TAYLOR'S POLITICS AGAIN.—It would seem that there is no means of ascertaining with any sort of certainty, what the political opinions of Gen. Taylor really are. The following extract from a communication in the New Orleans Courier, a thorough Democratic paper, asserts that he is a Whig. For our own part we incline to the opinion, from all we have been able to gather since his name has been brought before the public, that his prejudices are with the Federal party. Be that as it may, we have never seen any sort of testimony beyond mere speculation, to support this opinion. We give the extract for what it is worth:—

Let me assure those gentlemen, and I know well what I am saying, that General Taylor is as uncompromising a Whig as there is in the United States. He is a man of strong prejudices, and one of his greatest aversions, up to a year ago, was a Democratic paper. So commonly understood was this prejudice of his, that it used to be said in camp that if the Washington Globe were to be taken into his quarters, he would order it to be removed with a pair of tongs! It is probable that since the Whigs have commenced writing to him about the Presidency, he may have relaxed a little in his bitterness against Democracy; but I would like to see one word that Gen. Taylor has ever spoken or written, favorable to the leading principles of the Democratic party.

The General says, that if he goes into the White House he will act for the whole country, and not for a party. That he would act conscientiously for the good of his country, I have no doubt; but as a conscientious believer in Whig principles, he will most assuredly adopt those principles in the management of the government, and he will assuredly deem it "for the good of his country" to place thorough-going Whigs in his cabinet, and in all important offices.

If Gen. Taylor is a sound Democrat, and will let us know it frankly, I am willing to see him nominated as a regular Democratic candidate for the Presidency; but I will not vote for Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, or Buena Vista, or for a rank political opponent, and I must confess that there are hundreds of Democrats in the country better qualified for the office than Zachary Taylor.

A PLAIN DEMOCRAT.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts has nominated Gen. Caleb Cushing for Governor, and Henry W. Cushman for Lieut. Governor.

CONNECTICUT.—The Democrats have nominated George S. Catlin for Governor, Origen S. Seymour for Lieut. Governor; Alonzo W. Birge, Treasurer; Charles W. Bradley, Secretary; Frederick Croswell, Comptroller.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democrats of New Jersey held their State Convention at Trenton a few days since, and nominated Dan'l Haines, of Sussex, for Governor.

The Hon. Wm. Wright, of Newark, is the Whig candidate for Governor. He was nominated by a Convention held at Trenton on the 23d ult.

CALIFORNIA.—We clip the following from the New York Journal of Commerce. Every account which we have ever read of that distant land, has taught us to believe that it is, so far as climate and soil is concerned, one of the most delightful regions on the face of the earth. The writer below does not seem to give such a glowing account as some others which we have met with:—

Extract of a letter from Yerba Buena, (or San Francisco) California:

The climate is not by any means agreeable in Yerba Buena. The mornings are delightful. About 2 P. M. every day, the winds from the W. & W. sweep over the country with such force as to render it exceedingly disagreeable. This is a history of a day the year round, I am informed. Vegetation is stunted for several miles around in consequence. Five miles back you lose these winds, and have a perfect El Dorado; and I am told the whole country is fully as delightful. I have seen ice 1-3 inch thick in town. The rainy season is from October to April. Snow can be seen nearly the year round on the Montes Diablo, (Devil's Mountains) at a distance of forty miles up the bay, and it is occasionally seen in Yerba Buena. The thermometer has averaged 58° F. since our arrival. I am informed that the winds blowing more violently in Summer, render it colder. Yerba Buena will assuredly be a great commercial emporium, in spite of its climate. There are now some 500 inhabitants—450 probably Americans, and 300 of these Mormons. They came principally from New York, in the Brooklyn, about 18 months since. A paper is published here called the California Star.

We clip the following from the Fayetteville Observer and think that it ought to be handed about. It is a rich one.

LIFE AT THE SPRINGS.—We clipped the following from one of our exchanges a few days since, but cannot at this moment recollect to which one belongs the credit of bringing it to the light. Whether the incident happened at Drennen, or Blue Dick, or Harredsburg, we are not advised. It is a "good 'un," and will create a hearty laugh wherever it is read:

A few days since an elegantly dressed and handsome young gentleman arrived at the Springs. Curiosity was on tiptoe; nay it leaped into the very air, to discover all about the stranger. The register was examined: his name was entered in a plain round hand—Willie P. Mangum, Jr., North Carolina. The sensation produced by this discovery was tremendous and unparalleled. He was the son of a Senator—his father was once Speaker of the United States Senate, and his family connections had long been distinguished for the enormous wealth and unquestionable ability.

The ladies immediately emptied their trunks—spent hours in dressing, and appeared at dinner arrayed in all the splendor of beautiful laces and costly silks. At the table all eyes were directed towards the Senator's son, and many a fair one anxiously desired an introduction. The afternoon passed by—evening approached—and an hour before the usual time the company assembled in the dancing room.

At nine o'clock, precisely, young Mangum entered the hall, and a buzz of admiration followed. One of the belles fortunately attracted his attention, and he led her to the dance. His every movement was closely observed, and from the ladies such exclamations as:

"What princely manners! Such a magnificent figure! Such graceful dancing! A love of a foot! O, he is a duck of a dear, charming fellow!" and other similar expressions peculiar, I believe, to the sex.

During the entire evening the favorite Belle received the most devoted attention from Mr. Mangum. Many of the ladies, who thought they possessed some attractions, were greatly mortified at his marked preference, and two or three of the gentlemen evinced the strongest symptoms of laboring under the influence of envy and passion. Your friend, the witty and graceful Col. ——, and the accomplished and handsome Major ——, were completely thrown into the shade, and your humble servant, Rustic, was driven from the list of competitors. The Senator's son was declared victor, and nobly did he bear his honors. The next day Mr. Mangum was again the reigning lion. He was flattered, admired and courted by all the ladies; but the superior tact of the charming Belle enabled her to engross the attention of the ardent Southerner.

Evening once more advanced and the company again assembled for the purpose of dancing. Mr. Mangum was again by the side of the happy miss, admiring her appearance and complimenting her beauty in the most extravagant language, when a steamboat captain entered the room. Looking around him for a moment, he remarked to the writer—"Well, he's cutting it fat."

"Who?" I inquired.

"My steward," he answered, pointing to the Senator's son.

I replied that he was mistaken—"the individual was Willie P. Mangum, Jr., of North Carolina."

"Mangum, indeed," was the reply, "it's Tony Welch—my steward, and a very good steward."

The news circulated—Tony saw the captain and disappeared—the mortified Belle took the first stage, and is now at home, deeply regretting that she met and admired the Senator's son!

From the Pacific.—We are indebted to a gentleman who left the coast of Peru in the month of August for a Callao paper of Aug. 7. Some translations from it will be given in our next. The Peruvians were still talking of invading Bolivia, but it was thought the difficulties would be amicably adjusted.

The Government of New Grenada continues to keep up a large garrison at Panama, to resist the landing of Flores.

California.—Our informant left Monterey, California, on the 2d of May, and was seventy two days in the U. S. ship Preble to Callao. At that date every thing was quiet in California, notwithstanding the multiplicity of "Civil Governors" holding sway in the country.—Indeed the emigrant population from "the States" outnumbered the native in Upper California.

Col. Stevenson's regiment of N. York Volunteers was assigned under its field officers to the military control of the *three* geographical divisions of the territory.

Our informant adds—"As such diversity of opinion exists as to the character of the country, I will not venture to say more, than that it has been more *overrated* than any under the sun. Perhaps the best description of it is contained in Wilkes' narrative. It is certain, however, that neither cotton nor sugar can be cultivated in Upper California, and it is probable that the climate and other causes render it suitable to tobacco.

The U. S. vessels of war were distributed along the coast between Guymas and San Francisco. They have prevented much smuggling, and captured many small vessels belonging to the Mexicans.—[*Balt. Amer.*

Our files of the Sun of Anahuac are from the 12th to the 20th inst., inclusive. We make from them the few following extracts, reserving for a future occasion a more close examination of their columns:

From Maj. Lally's Train.—We yesterday saw one of the party detached by Captain Wells, under command of Lieut. Henderson, and which our readers will recollect was sent forward for the purpose of informing Major Lally of the advance of his reinforcement.—From him we learn that this small party (already reported to have been all shot by order of the chief Aburto, commanding guerrillas at the National Bridge) had lost but one man in all and some four or five horses. After passing the National Bridge, and from thence the whole line of their march until they reached Major Lally, they had continual skirmishing, were frequently surprised by parties greatly outnumbering them, and subject to much suffering for want of provision. They succeeded ultimately, however, in reaching the train, and when there found that Besancon's company was along with it. In the frequent skirmishing which ensued during the period which elapsed between the departure of Henderson's party and their joining Maj Lally, our men suffered at times. The whole loss however, was, it appears, but trifling—one man is reported killed.—[*N. O Delta.*

MR. TRIST.—In justice to this gentleman, it is proper to observe that the statement of the Mexican commissioners cannot possibly be true—that if the other terms of the treaty were satisfactorily adjusted, he would refer to his government, in the hope of a favorable result, the question of surrendering the territory between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, and also a portion of Upper California. In the absence of any information from that gentleman on the subject, we undertake to give this statement a flat denial. It would not only have been a violation of his instructions; but the idea of consulting his government upon the propriety of surrendering a portion of the territory of the sovereign State of Texas is too absurd to be entertained for a moment by any person except a rabid Mexican whig. Mr. Trist is an able, firm, and truly patriotic man; and we confidently venture the assertion, that he never made any such suggestion to the Mexican commissioners.

Union, of Monday night.

THE MARKETS.—The flour market was very firm on Saturday, and about 500 bbls. Howard st. brands sold at $5 75. There was no change in the price of wheat or corn.

Baltimore Clipper, 4th.

The letter of the Hon. James Buchanan to the democracy of Berks county, on the subject of slavery, is winning for him "golden opinions" everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the republic. The sentiments it promulgates have acted upon the angry elements of party strife like oil upon the troubled waves, and we may now fairly infer that this vexed question will receive its quietus the ensuing session of Congress.

Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer.

Private Mail.—It is announced in the New York papers that a private mail has been organized between Boston and Philadelphia, and that no charge will be made except a penny post delivery in the places of destination. It is intended to beat the mail half a day. It is proposed so to supply the citizens of Philadelphia and New York with a mail so early in the morning that letters can be replied to in both cities, after business hours, on the same day.—*Balt. Sun.*

GEN. KEARNEY.—It is stated that Gen. Kearney has departed for Mexico for the purpose of taking command of all the dragoons in the service there not immediately connected with Gen. Scott. He will employ this force for the purpose of keeping open the communication between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 4th.*

Major General Butler.—Gen. Butler was at Louisville a few days since, and about to proceed to Mexico. He has been assigned to the command of Col. Irvin's Ohio regiment, Col. Lane's Indiana regiment, and the two Kentucky and two Tennessee regiments.

[*Phila. Bulletin, 4th inst.*

"WHILE THERE IS LIFE THERE IS HOPE."—Instances like the following are almost of daily occurrence, and render superfluous all farther comment upon the efficacy of Wistar's Balsam.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Dear Sir, The character of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is so well established throughout the country, and especially in the state of New York, that any farther testimony would seem to be unnecessary. Yet I have derived so much advantage from it, that I am happy to communicate through you to the sick and afflicted, what it has done for me, and I consider it a privilege and duty to do so. I have been troubled with weak lungs four years; had a cough more or less every winter. I was confined to the house all last winter with a severe cough, pain in the side and breast, raised blood several times. I consulted a physician, but have never taken any medicine which has done me so much good as

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

I consider it the best medicine in the world for Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary complaints.

WILLIAM B. SWARTS.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

Inflamation of the Eyes, like all other inflammation is caused by impurity of the blood.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* will be found a *certain cure* for the above painful malady; because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors which are the cause not only of inflammation of the eyes, but of very description of disease. From three to six of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of everything that is opposed to health; and therefore will most assuredly make *perfect cure of inflammation of the eyes*, and at the same time the blood and other fluids will be of such a healthy quality, that disease of any kind will be absolutely impossible.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and James W. Johnson, only Agents.

☞SCROFULA—Other diseases have slain their thousands, but Scrofula has slain its tens of thousands. This very alarming affection appears under a great variety of forms, from the slightest deviation from health, to the most fatal of local and general disease. One of the most common forms is tubercular Phthisis Pulmonalis or consumption of the lungs: disease of the hip and knee joint and white swelling—also the glands of the neck and other parts of the body. Experience have shown that

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

is a cure for this most inveterate complaint, and in numerous instances it has brought returning health and life where the vital spark had almost fled. From its preparation and peculiar combination with other vegetable substances, it operates by removing unhealthy action from the diseased organs, substituting healthy action in its place, and giving tone to the general energies of the system. There is no single disease of scrofulous nature, or arising in any way from an unhealthy state of the fluids and surface of the body, which it will not thoroughly extirpate.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also, by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for five dollars.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 30th ult., by the Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. Benjamin F. Keith, to Miss Ann Maria Corbett, all of this co.

In Halifax county, Mr. Jesse W. Burton, formerly of Petersburg, to Miss Sarah Louisa, daughter of Henry Aaron, dec'd.

DIED.

In this town, on the 3d inst., Cora F., infant child of George F. and Mary E. Kornegey, aged 7 months.

In Raleigh, on the 26th ult., of consumption, the Rev. Erastus B. Foote, aged 36 years, an Episcopal clergyman of the Diocese of N. York.

In Newbern, on the 22d ult., Capt. Richard Fisher, aged 75 years.

At White Plains, Wake county, on the 2d ult., Mrs. Rachael Jones, widow of the late Nathaniel Jones, in the 82d year of her age.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 30th—Brig Milton, York, N. York, to P. K. Dickinson.

Oct. 1st.—Brig Emma, Dickinson, Charleston, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Snow, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

3d.—Brig Sam & Ben, Hill, Boston, to E. Dickinson.

4th.—Brig Seaman, Swasey, Newport, R. I., to J. Hathaway & Son.

Brig Mary Jane, Larmond, Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, New York, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. Convoy, Ireland, Washington, N. C., to R. W. Brown.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Youngs, N York, to R. W. Brown.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Francis, N. Y., to R. W. Brown.

Schr. Julia Eliza, Higbee, N York, to E. J. Lutterloh.

5th.—Barque Mary, Johnson, Boston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Brig Georgiana, Bedell, Charleston, to Harriss & Russell.

Schr. Tioga, Collins, New York, to Harriss & Russell.

Schr. Eben Atkins, Whelden, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

Schr P. A. Heath, Curtis, Providence, to E. Dickinson.

Schr. Constitution, Milton, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.

6—Brig Samuel Brown, Thacker, Bermuda, to Harriss & Russell.

Schr. Florida, Corson, N. York, to Harriss & Russell.

Schr. Harvest, Rice, New York, to G. W. Davis.

Barque Harriet Newell, Gillpatrick, Saco, Me., to E. Dickinson.

Brig Orb, Davis, Boston, to E. Dickinson.

CLEARED.

Oct. 1st.—Brig Young Queen, Keller, Martinique, by Barry & Bryant. [This vessel was incorrectly printed "Tooney," in our last paper.]

Schr. Wilmington, Walker, Baltimore, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

2d.—Brig Logan, Treat, Philadelphia, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Brig Orchilla, Harding, Martinique, lumber, by G. W. Davis.

Brig Aconite, Perks, Porto Rico, by master.

Schr. C. P. Brown, Boughy, Boston, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Lolley, Bedell, New York, by Harriss & Russell.

4th.—Brig Britton, Perkins, Havana, by E. Dickinson.

Schr. Dart, Hensley, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.

6th.—Brig Seaman, Ramsay, Philadelphia, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Emma, Dickinson, Philadelphia, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Br. Brig Sea, Godfrey, Trinidad, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	9 11½	a	9 12
Middlings,	10½	a	11
Shoulders,	10	a	10½
Hog round,	10	a	10½
Western,	10	a	10½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 40
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	23
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	18
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess,	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	10 00
CORN—Per bushel,	75	a	80
Meal,	80	a	85
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	8½	a	11
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	12
Sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	32
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	6 25	a	6 75
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	65	a	85
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	6½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	12	a	12½
Western,	00	a	—
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	10 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	—
Scantling,	4 00	a	—
Timber, Mill,	8 00	a	8 00
Shipping Timber,	9 00	a	10 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	35	a	35
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	3 05
Virgin Dip,		a	3 05
Hard—			
Tar,		a	2 60
Pitch,	60	a	65
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	—
No. 2,	80	a	—
No. 3,	90	a	92
Spirits Turpentine,	41	a	41½
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	nom.		
Black Eye,	85	a	90
Cow,		a	80
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	16 50	a	17 00
Prime,	14 50	a	15 00
Fresh,	0 —	a	0 —
RICE—Per 100

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 30th of September, 1847.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised Letters.

A.

Allen, R A
Abrahams, E N
Armstrong, Isham

B.

Bliss, George L 2
Barbour, Joseph
Bryant, Eliza
Barton & Co,
Beach, Allen
Berry, miss Elizabeth
Bryan, J L
Bowles, Thos C
Beck, James
Brown, Thomas
Biddie, N
Boy e, Wm
Brockett J P
Burnett, John
Brown, J H
Betts, Rev Chas

C.

Cochrane, C
Cains, Rebecca E
Cambell Encampment, No 1, I O O F,
Craig, miss C
Cape Fear Lodge, No 2, I O O F,
Capps, N
Crase, miss Mary
Craig, miss F
Cox, Josiah
Cutler, Wm
Conkin, John

D

DeRossett, Romeo
Dixon, John
Deal, Harriet J

E

Ellington, C A
Evans, Wm

F

Flanner, miss Ann
Ferrand, A 2
Fennell, Julia
Foy, J W
Falklen, Wm 2
Floyd, T B

G.

Gifford, capt Samuel
Grant, W B
Gillman, S J
Garrold, B
Green, Levy

H.

Hall, John 2
Haight, Samuel E
Harriss, Louisa F
Hack, John B
Henderson, Walter
How, Mary
Hammons, Mary
Haig, Elizabeth
Hays, Thomas
Hudson, Joseph
Hathaway, Prince
Harriss, Lewis
Hooper, T M
Hosier, Wm J
Hansly, miss Elizabeth
Hobbs, Samuel

J & K

Johnson, Diana
Jervor, Haner
Jones, Alex'r D
King, John B
Ketcham, J L 2
Knight, James

L.

Laurence, Lettis 2
Layman, Jas W
Leavit, capt J C
Liddon, Thos L
Larkins, Aaron F
Leonards, Henry
Latham, W B

M

McDaniel, Rev Jas 2
Morroi, C
McClammy, C
McFadden, George
Murphy, L
Mocbristin, Wm
Murrishern, G L
Marino, Mary C
Miller, M
Merton, John
Merrick, Sophia
Mick, miss Sophia

O

Osburn, Martha
Oseman, Ellen
O'Neil, Charles

P.

Piver, John
Pickett, mrs Thos S
Peirce, Peter
Price, miss C

R

Richardson, John E
Ridel, Wm
Radcliff, Wm
Redd, Amelia
Radcliff, mrs M A
Rhon, Nicholas
Reumoneng, F
Robsyen, M
Reid, R
Rhon, miss Martha
Russ, Caswell
Reed, Wm

S

Smith, T C
Smith, John
Smith Felina
Simes, George
Smith, William
Stowe, L L
Sullivan, Peter
Shaw, Robert

T

Turner, miss Maria 2
Taylor, Solomon
Trias, Benjamin
Tucker, W H
Tebo, miss Elizabeth
Taylor, W L

W

Weeks, Jesse W
Williams, George
Wier, miss Josephine
Williams, miss Mary
Wales, M L E
Watson, mrs E

[3-3t] W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

Fresh Supplies.

THE undersigned have just received and opened a splendid and full stock of GROCERIES and SHIP STORES, for family use and masters of vessels.

These assortments consists in part of

GROCERIES.	TOBACCO.
Muscovado Sugar	Manufactured Tobacco
Porto Rico do	from the best factories
St Croix do	in Virginia
Clarified do do	Fine cut and smoking
Woolsey & Woolsey's	tobacco, snuff, &c.
Loaf sugar	60,000 SEGARS,
Crush'd & pow'd do	*Assorted brands.*
Rio and Laguira coffee	Regalias, Panatello, Principe, Juan Sanz, Colerado Elrecurdode. Lady Minerva Prensados, El Aguila La Leatad, &c.
Old Governm't Java do	
Gun Powder Tea	
Black do	
Young Hy-on do	
Mess and Prime Pork	
Fulton Market Beef	
Ship Beef, Butter	
Smoked and Pickled Tongues	
Bbls and ½ bbls Flour	
Soap, candles, starch	
Table salt in boxes bags and barrels	
Pepper, spices, ginger	
Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, Mace, candle, ground	
spices of every variety.	

FISH.

Salmon, in bbls & kits
No 1 and 2 mackerel, in bbls, half do. quarters and kits
Half bbls Connecticut Gibb'd herring
Tongues and sounds in kits
Cod fish,
Smoked herring in box's
Sardines and preserved fish of all kinds.

OILS.

Pure sperm oil
Refined whale do
Linseed do
Castor do
Olive oil in bottles and bettes

LIQUORS AND WINES.

Every variety and quality of brandies, gin, rum, whiskey; Madeira port, sherry, scuppernong, claret and champaigne Wines.

CONFECTIONARY.

Stuart's Candies of every variety, fresh & good.

Sept 30. HOWARD & PEDEN.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Alfred Martin, vs. John Butcher. } Original Attachment—Levied upon all the right, title and interest of the defendant in a House and Lot near the Northern extremity of the town of Wilmington, it being the Western half of Lot 73, as per Campbell's plat; also one Chest, containing Bed Clothes, Crockery Ware, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Butcher, is not a resident of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for the space of six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in December next, and replevy said property, or it will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's judgment.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Oct 1, 1847—[Pr. fee, $5 62.]—36-tf

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BUTTER—Superior Goshen Butter, at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;
Pilot and Beaver do.
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Linseys and Kerseys,
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings,
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, Red, and Yellow Flannel, a large supply,
9 dozen Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Carpeting, a large supply;
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Superfine Bed Blankets;
Negro do
Horse do
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Bleach'd & br'n Shirting;
30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
Umbrellas;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plaid Tarton's do
Cashmere de Cose; do de Lane;
Muslin de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes; do Habbits; do Collars;
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpaccas;
Silk Warp do
Large silk Shawls;
Superfine Thibet do;
Large Woolen Nett do;
Small do do do;
Large waffle do;
Black Merino do;
Ladies Hood;
Childrens' do;
Fancy fall and winter prints;
Muslin Skirts;
Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored silk do
Silk and thread Buttons, for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric;
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves; do do silk do
Ladies superfine Cashmere Hose; do bl'k worsted do;
Children's worsted boots;
Bl'k, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;
Black & white English silk Hose; do raw do

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., October 1, 1847—3-y

STRAYED OFF.

A SMALL sorrell horse, strayed off from the subscriber a few days since. He has a scar on one of his jaws; one of his hind feet is white. I will give five dollars for his delivery to me at my residence on the Sound, or the same sum for his delivery to Mr. John A. Potter, at the Dry Pond, Wilmington. JOHN SEARS.
Oct. 1, 1847—[3-2t*

The Old Rock Spring FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with *choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars.* DAVID THALLY.
Dec 18, 1846 14-y

CARRIAGES.

Front Street, opposite the Journal Office.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found, *Barouches, Rackaways, Chariots, Buggies Gigs, &c.*—ALSO, Harness of all kinds, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c. Purchasers would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere. ISAAC WELLS.
August 6, 1847—[34-y

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Wednesday, September 29, 1847, and continue sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D. LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture Fees, $68 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15. CHARLES HOOKER, Dean of the Faculty.
New Haven, Sept 17, 1847—[1-5t*

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of NEFF & WARNER was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call at the store of Wm. Neff and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM NEFF,
A. A. WARNER.
September 17, 1847—[1 4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, and will always keep on hand a large stock of Ship Chandlery, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., which will be sold at low prices, and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of NEW GOODS expected in a few days.
Sept. 17, 1847.—[1 4t] WM. NEFF.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifiv or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,
Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.
Sept'r 10, 1847 —[52 tf

Female School.

MISS MARY ANN BUIE will re-open her SCHOOL, at Six Runs Church, or District School-house, near Taylor's Bridge, on the 13th September next, for one Session of five months, at the following rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing & Arithmetic, $6 00
Grammar Geography, History, (U. S. & England, - - - - - 8 00
Natural Philosophy, Botany, Rhetoric, Geology, Chemistry and Astronomy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, - 10 00
Painting, - - - - - - - 5 00

Music taught in the vicinity by a competent teacher.

Board at $5 and $6 per month.

P. MURPHY,
R. PARISH,
D. MURPHY.
Sampson county, August 13, 1847. 48-2m

Notice.

THE creditors of H. S. KELLY, of the town of Wilmington, N. C., are requested to hand in their demands to the subscriber, who has received an assignment of his personal estate in trust for the benefit of his creditors; and all persons indebted to the said H. S. Kelly are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

July 31st, 1847. V. R. PEIRSON.

All persons who are indebted to the said H. S. Kelly, in any shape or manner, are urgently requested to come forward and cancel the same. All who fail to do so, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Having a large stock of goods on hand there will be great inducements to purchasers, as it is requisite to close the concern as soon as possible.

August 4th, 1847. V. R. PIERSON.

JUST ARRIVED,

THE Fall Fashion of HATS, for 1847. Call and see them, at

MYERS & BARNUM'S
Fashonable Hat and Cap Store.
Sept 17, 1847 1

NEW DRUG STORE.

SHAW & GARDNER,

Druggists & Apothecaries.

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,

HAVING located in Clinton, would respectfully inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell low for cash. They would respectfully request Physicians to call and examine their stock. All orders or prescriptions executed with accuracy and promptness.

July 9, 1847—[43-6m

Paint will make Old Houses look New.

W. & J. BLANEY

CAN execute all kinds of House and Ship Painting, Gilding and Glazing, Wall Painting, and imitations of Wood and Marble, in a superior style to any one in the town of Wilmington. Their shop is on Front street, opposite the Chronicle Printing Office.

ALSO TO RENT—The store at present occupied by John J. Conoley.
Sept 17, 1547—[1-3m

J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANI MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—125 oz. Sulphate Quinine, and a full assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c., just received at the old stand Drug Store.

The Subscriber flatters himself that he can sell on better terms than any other establishment in the place; it will certainly be to the interest of Physicians and country Merchants to inquire his reduced prices before purchasing. Having engaged a competent Druggist at the North to assist him in the business, Physicians may depend on the utmost accuracy in filling their orders, and every article will be warranted genuine. Medicines supplied at any hour of the night, and Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded.
Wilmington, May 14, 1847. WM. SHAW

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle their accounts.

JAMES ANDERSON,
EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods Hard-ware, Iron, &c. which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.
July 23, 1847—[45-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 869 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.
July 9, 1847.—[43-tf

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his supply of Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of the following:

Black French Cloths; Fancy colored do.; black Doeskin Cassimeres; fancy French do.; black and white embroidered Vest Shapes; fancy colored Vestings, black and colored; Cashmeretts; Drap d'Ete; Queen's Cloth; white and fancy colored Linen Drills; checked Ginghams; Gambroons, &c

Also; an excellent assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, among which are superfine black dress and frock Coats; fancy colored do; black Cassimere Pants; fancy do. do; black Satin Vests, plain and figured; fancy colored do. do.; white and colored Marseilles; Tweed and cotton Sack Coats.

He would solicit the attention of the public to his assortment of Goods in the

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING LINE,

Manufactured expressly for the Spring and Summer season, among which are: STOCKS, silk, satin, bombazine, all styles and qualities; *Opera Ties*, plain and fancy, light and dark colors; *Cravats and Scarfs*, latest styles, a full assortment; *Suspenders*, silk and india rubber with linen, to wash, an entirely new article; *Shirts, Bosoms & Collars*, of every style and quality; *Under Shirts and Drawers*, silk, cotton, woollen, lisle, thread, Merino &c. &c.; *Gloves* black, white and colored, kid, silk, cotton, lisle, thread, of the best manufacture; *Hosiery* silk, cotton, linen and merino; *Handkerchiefs*, plain and twilled, India, sinchew, pongee, plain and fancy linen cambric; *Umbrellas*, silk, gingham and cotton. All of which will be sold unusually cheap. CHAS. BARR.

N. B.—All sales of Ready-made clothing will be considered as cash; the usual credit will be given to custom work. C. B.
May 14th, 1847.

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tr

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE third Instalment of Twenty-five dollars per share on subscriptions in the capital stock of this Bank, is required to be paid in, on or before Thursday, the 4th day of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. SAVAGE, Jr., *Cashier.*
Sept. 10, 1847.—[v3-52-3t

HOTEL FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, from and after the 1st of October next, that well known and popular House the

"WILMINGTON HOTEL."

(formerly the PLANTER'S.) The House is most advantageously situated within a few hundred yards of the Rail Road Depot, and will always command a large share of the public patronage, from its location. The House is large, airy, and pleasant, and will be rented on fair terms to a punctual tenant.

☞For Terms, &c., apply to the Subscriber, or in his absence to the "Journal Office."

WM. A. BERRY.
Sept. 24, 1847—[2-3t

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Lot on Second, between Princes and Chesnut Streets, a desirable residence for a small family, at present occupied by the subscriber.

The Furniture will also be sold with the House, if desired.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 24, 1847—[2-tf

TO RENT.

THE north Store in the new building on Front Street, south of and adjoining the Hanover House.

The two story dwelling house with requisite out houses and a specious garden spot, situated at the N. E. corner of Church and Fourth Streets.

Two comfortable dwellings near the Dry Pond.

POTTER & KIDDER.
Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

To Rent.

THAT large and commodious Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE, situated on Front street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, in the Town of Wilmington, will be rented on reasonable terms, from and after the first of October next. The Hanover House is a new brick building, four stories high, tin roofed, and built expressly for a Hotel. Its location is one of the best in the town of Wilmington, and should the person wishing to rent it desire its enlargement, the undersigned is prepared to enter into arrangements for that purpose.

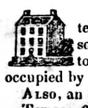
For terms, &c., apply by letter, or personally, to the subscriber, at the Journal Office, Wilmington. DAVID FULTON.
July 16th, 1847.

To Rent.

A COMFORTABLE one story Dwelling House, fronting on Boundary street, situated on the lot occupied by the subscriber, with the privilege of an excellent Well of Water. Possession given 1st October next. Apply to

Aug. 20, '47.—[49-tf] WM. N. PEDEN.

For Sale.



THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.
June 25, 1847. 41-tf

Wilmington Hotel.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Public that he will be ready to receive Boarders, at the WILMINGTON HOTEL, formerly kept by Thomas F. King & Co., as the Planter's Hotel, the 25th of this month. He begs leave to inform those who may feel disposed to call upon him, that no pains will be spared by him or his Lady, to make it a comfortable house for either monthly, weekly, or daily boarders, as his whole attention will be paid to the house. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords. SAMUEL J. PERRY,
Wilmington Hotel, near the R. Road Depot,
May 14, 1847.—[12m] [Main Street.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. W. H. Register, on Market street, two doors from the Post-office, is now prepared to accommodate regular and transcient Boarders, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing board by the month, would do well by calling and examining the house, as he has some 8 or 10 very large and comfortable rooms unoccupied.

July 16, 1847. [44-3m] L. D. CHERRY.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot on Chesnut Street, at present occupied by Samuel Berry, Esq. Possession given the 1st of October.

Apply to H. R. NIXON,
Sept 17, 1847—[1-tf

MASON WORK.

THE Ssubscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Mason business in all its branches; and respectfully solicit a share of the custom.

GRATES set in a superior style.

FRANCIS JAMES,
WM. H. COSTIN.
Sept. 24. 1847—[2 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received.

Men's fine calf stitched Boots,
" " " Peg do.
" Kip Bregans, best quality,
Boys' do do
do Goat do
Men's calf do
Large lot Walking leather Shoes,
200 pair Ladies' fine Kid ties and Slips,
200 " " " " Buskins,
50 " " ½ Gaiters,
Misses' leather Shoes,
do Morocco do
Variety of Children Shoes.

The subscriber will be receiving Boots and Shoes every week from the best Northern Manufacturers also Boots and Shoes, made to measure as usual and repairing done in the neatest style.

CHARLES GRAY.
At Punderford old Stand.
Sept 17, 1847 1-tf.

Fresh Importations.

40 BAGS Rio COFFEE,
25 " Laguira do.
6 " Java do.
6 hhds prime Cuba Sugar,
3 " " St Croix Sugar,
600 lbs Woolsey's Loaf do
10 boxes No. 1 Soap.
12 do Hull's patent Candles,
6 do Sperm do
12 do No. 1 Starch.
10 do assorted Tobacco,
30 bbls fresh Flour.
10 half bbls fresh Flour.
2 bbls Snuff, 50 kegs Nails,
50 bags assorted Shot, 10 kegs Powder,
1500 pair Men's kip and thick Brogans and Boots,
600 pair Women Shoes.

ALSO—A general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, &c. &c., and 6 dozen more of those "*bad looking*" RAZORS, all of which are offered for sale low, by

McKELLAR & McRAE,
Store formerly occupied by HALL & ARMSTRONG,
Sept 17, 1847] On North Water street.

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.
Sept 17, 1847 1-3m

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

50 HHD. prime retailing Molasses, now landing from brig Orchilla, and for sale by
[Sept. 10.] G. W. DAVIS.

$25 Reward.

THE subscribers hereby inform the public that their Negroes, employed in the Turpentine business in Brunswick County, are in the habit of going down to Beaufort County, under the pretence of having been sent by their owners. They generally dress up in their best clothes when they thus leave, and from the plausible stories they tell to the people who reside on the Road, the Negroes are not apprehended. This is to place all persons on their guard against such impositions. We never permit our Negroes to leave home on any terms, without a written pass.

We will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to either of us, or for the confinement in Jail, of any Negro belonging to us, that may be found out of Brunswick County without a pass.

JAMES R. GRIST,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT.
Brunswick County, Sept 24, '47—2-tf1stJ

NEGROES WANTED.

AS I intend to make large shipments of Slaves to the South during the months of November and December, and also some contracts to fulfil, I am still in want of a large number of Slaves, from the age of 12 to 30 years, of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of Slave property for sale will find it to their advantage to bring them to Wilmington to me, at the Carolina Hotel, as I intend making a stay there during the winter.

Also wanted, Carpenters, Bricklayers Blacksmiths and Coopers, for which liberal prices will be given. ANSLEY DAVIS.
Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his negro man ISAAC. He is very black, about 5 feet high, well proportioned, has a small scar on one cheek, and a full pair of whiskers when he left. He has a wife at J. F. Spicer's, and it is believed he is lurking on Stump Sound, or in the neighborhood of Sneed's Ferry. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Onslow county Jail, so I get him; or for his delivery to the subscriber. An additional sum of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him. He is out-lawed. J. H. FOY.
Jacksonville, Sept. 6, 1847.—[52-3m

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to

DANIEL S. SANDERS.
November 6, 1846. 8tf

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribe 's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the time the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23,'47.—[32tf

Notice to Dealers in TURPENTINE & TAR.

WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following

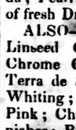
REGULATIONS.

That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upon the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, with out proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rai Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.

We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mix ure, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl. of 320 lbs and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount

W. O JEFFREYS,	A. H. VAN BOKELIN
JOHN McRAE,	H. NUTT
A MARTIN,	B FLANNER,
W. LATIMER,	W. J. LOVE, Jr.
JEWETT & CO.,	R. C. HALLETT,
BARRY & BRYANT,	B. HALLETT,
JNO, CHRISTIAN,	R G RANKIN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG.	C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf,

JUST RECEIVED.



FURTHER supplies of Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Peters' and Moffat's Pills; Cheeseman's Balsam; Pain Killer; Indian Panacea; Henry's Maguesia; Extract Lemon; Sup Carb Soda; Cream Tartar; Sulph Quinine; Calomel; Blue Mass; Morphine; Salacine; Piperine; Olive Oil; Sal Soda; Pearl and Pot Ash, and a general assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines.

ALSO—90 kegs of very superior White Lead; Linseed Oil; Vandye and Spanish Brown; Chrome Green and Yellow; Turkey Umber; Terra de Sisnna patent Black; Venetian Red; Whiting; Putty; Red and White Chalk; Rose; Pink; Chinese Vermillion; Sand Paper; Varnishes; Brushes; Window Glass, &c.

ALSO—A fine assortment of Trusses; Tools Instruments in cases or single; Forceps; Gum Lancets; Evans' Genuine and imitation Thumb and Spring Lancets; Seaton Needles; Syringes, from ½ to 24 ozs; Maw's Patent Grema Apparatus; Cupping Instruments; G. E. and Silver M. & F. Catheters; a few cases of superior Pocket Instruments; Breast Glasses, &c. &c., for sale low at the old stand Drug Store. Country orders executed with dispatch and at the lowest possible prices. Prescriptions accurately compounded.

August 6, 1847] WM. SHAW.

TURNIP SEED.

A LOT of *Fresh* Turnip Seed, just received by WM. SHAW.
Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

SWEET OIL, English Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., for sale at the old stand Drug Store. by W. SHAW.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, a cheating, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so strongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.
New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk,) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.

GARRIT GARRABRANT,
123 Market-st, Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla; I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaints, I am much pleased with its effects. In these complaints, or any other where scrofula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable auxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome forms, and to all, as a safe and valuable medicine.

Brooklyn, Nov 21, 1846. BENJ. WEEKS, M. D.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Having for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary affection on my lungs, and a continual pain in my side, owing to evening expos